The Outlook

JUNE 14, 1922

THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT IN JAPAN

FROM fragmentary and not yet wholly verifiable despatches from Japan we learn that there are welcome signs of the growing spirit of democracy and progress there. Already the Japanese Government has ratified the Shantung Treaty with China and is putting it into execution. Those observers at the Washington Conference who believed that in the Shantung conversations Japan was proceeding in good faith, of which her caution in giving her word concerning each item in the agreement was strong evidence, have so far been vindicated by the events. The unhappy adventure of Japan in that Chinese province (for Japan's effort to out-German the Germans along the line of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway was an unhappy adventure) is apparently concluding happily. China's state of disorganization is a serious obstacle to clearing this matter up; but apparently Japan is doing all that could possibly be expected of her to end the whole Shantung question.

In the meantime there has been news of a shake-up in the Japanese Cabinet. Premier Takahashi, according to rumors which reached this country a few days ago, had resigned with several members of his Cabinet. Among those reported to have resigned were some of the more elderly and conservative peers, and there was some speculation as to the political consequences. It is now reported by the Associated Press that the leaders of the majority party have continued Premier Takahashi in office, with authority to expel members of the Cabinet that refuse to follow his policy. It is another one of those steps which Japan has been taking away from control of the Government by the military power and in the direction of party control of the Government.

When Mr. Hara became Prime Minister, he proceeded to translate into practice his idea of party control. Up to his accession the real control in Japan was in the hands of the army and navy. The fact that that control was often exercised with restraint and to the advantage of Japan does not alter the fact that the ultimate power in Japan was practically militaristic. It was the rule, for example, that the Minister of Marine (*i.e.*, the Navy) should be an admiral and the Minister of War should be a general. The real power, in fact, was with the naval group. No matter what popular support the Government might have, the navy could veto any Government policy by refusing to let any admiral serve in the Cabinet. Mr. Hara, with great ingenuity, broke into this naval control by sending Admiral Baron Kato, the Minister of Marine, as head of the delegation to Washington, and took the vacated office himself. Thus for the first time the Minister of Marine was a civilian. When Mr. Hara was assassinated, Mr. Takahashi, his successor as Prime Minister, became his successor also as Minister of Marine, and held the office until Admiral Baron Kato returned. Thus was established a precedent of the utmost significance, but one which has been largely overlooked.

Now comes another piece of evidence that popular self-government is growing stronger in the Japanese Empire. The Seiyukai party, which is in control by a large majority in the Parliament of Japan, appears to recognize the fact that if it is to stay in power it must encourage responses to popular feeling. The failure of the Cabinet as formerly composed to respond to Premier Takahashi's policies had to end either in the defeat or the victory of the recalcitrant members. That it has ended in their defeat through pressure from the leaders of the majority party is an important indication of the progress of Japan toward government by the representatives of the people.

Keystone

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, FORMER PUBLISHER OF "JOHN BULL," FOUND GUILTY OF MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

BOTTOMLEY PASSES

A PICTURESQUE Englishman has gone into at least temporary eclipse. He is Horatio Bottomley, financial necromancer, orator extraordinary, journalist amazing, and hater of things American. Bottomley has had a career of the type which makes some people despair of popular government. The type has been known in all ages wherever government has existed capable of being swayed by popular appeal. Rome knew the type well, and we are not without examples on this side of the water.

Bottomley began his career as the supporter of Charles Bradlaugh, the atheist, in the House of Commons. While a member of the House of Commons he became a promoter of Australian gold-mining stock. When the gold craze bubble burst, most of Bottomley's fellow-promoters went into well-deserved oblivion. Bottomley's bankruptcy was pleasantly condoned and he himself returned to the House of Commons.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, who sat with Bottomley in Parliament, gives in the New York "Times" a striking account of his personality and his peculiar genius.

It was after Bottomley's bankruptcy

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that he started his weekly "John Bull," which ran up to a circulation of two million and a half. Of this weekly Mr. Wilson writes:

> What Bottomley offered was the pointed paragraph, the impudent but amusing sneer, the exposure of petty scandal, and great swelling words of discontent, denunciation, and vague aspiration. For his enemies he had a morgue, where week by week he published their epitaphs. Among the first whom he buried, if in modesty I may recall the fact, was myself; more illustrious corpses were soon discovered, for instance, Lady Astor. Any one, indeed, who loved America had to die. The neutrality of the United States was to Bottomley "a monument of infamy," and to all anti-American sentiment he pandered without scruple.

Of his power as a speaker Mr. Wilson says:

> Short and thick-set, Bottomley, like Spurgeon, the preacher, is endowed with a voice of exquisite timbre. It is soft, resonant, musical, a voice equally effective in a court of law, the Albert Hall, or the House of Commons. Beyond question, Bottomley is among the greatest orators of our day. He is persuasive. He always seems to be lucid. He can explain any point that he wants to make clear. But he has also humor, sarcasm, and a command of rich eloquence, which may be and doubtless is mere acting, but reveals none the less the actor's sincerity in his art. Bottomley is neither ill-read nor inaccurate. He displays all the skeptic's knowledge of the Bible; and in the choice of words, at any rate, his taste is unerring.

Bottomley's downfall came from his personal extravagance and his expansive financial imagination. He established bond clubs in which people of limited means invested their all to the extent of some $3,000,000. Complaints as to the difficulty of securing money owed to investors resulted in Bottomley's suing his critics for libel. One critic was acquitted, and this acquittal was the beginning of the end. Mr. Wilson says that the decline of Bottomley was speeded by the continuous comments of "Truth," the journal which still carries on the tradition of its founder, Labouchère. Bottomley was tried and found guilty of a misdemeanor. Mr. Wilson justly says:

> Investing the money of soldiers and their dependents was, of course, an enterprise too mean to be tolerated unless the investments proved to be sound. In Bottomley the workers of England have had a severe lesson, and his conviction by a jury cannot fail to be salutary.

At least Bottomley has one advantage over some men of similar stripe in the United States. He was loyal in the war. Our demagogues have not hesitated at disloyalty to the Nation in their efforts to further their personal ends. They have sought to arouse blood against blood. They have sold the birthright of the Nation for a mess of alien votes.

IRELAND'S QUARRELS

The troubles of Ireland continue to occupy a disproportionate amount of the world's attention. Ireland's population was only 3,242,670 at her last census (1911), not much more than half the population of the State of Illinois or a third of that of the State of New York. The quarrelsome spirit, the lack of recognition of minority rights, the ancient bitterness between religious zealots, the habit, so to speak, of war by assassination, are largely responsible.

Neither the London agreement as to the Irish Free State nor the recent pact between Sinn Feiners who want the Free State and De Valera's irreconcilables who will not stop their outcry for a Republic has settled the trouble. The pact's main point was that the anti-Free-State leaders should have four Cabinet Ministers in the Government to be formed after the coming election. This would be a minority of the Ministry. The agreement was a great concession by Collins and Griffith, of the Free Staters, and was defended by them in their recent conference in London with Winston Churchill on the ground that it was the only way to avoid a clash that might entail another state of guerrilla war in Southern Ireland. But Churchill pointed out that Article XVII of the London treaty requires that every member of the Free State Ministry must sign a written pledge of modified allegiance to the King—a thing which De Valera and his associates positively refuse to do. It is thought that some way may be found of adjusting this difficulty. The vitally important thing in Southern Ireland is to get an acceptance by the people at the polls of the Free State plan, which makes of Ireland a self-governing Dominion like Canada. The exact terms of the Constitution to be adopted thereafter may well be left until after that election and later submitted in a referendum election. The one thing that stops the way in Southern Ireland is the obstinacy of the minority in refusing to accept what the majority of their Sinn Fein body has approved.

Ulster is still under British law. She has the Home Rule Government, Cabinet and Prime Minister she put in power under the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. Southern Ireland elected Parliamentary representatives under that bill, just to show that the Sinn Fein could carry the elections; but they refused to organize. The men elected have practically made up the Sinn Fein's Dail Eireann. But Ulster has been unable to keep the peace within her own borders. Therefore Great Britain has done her plain duty by driving back from Ulster's borders invaders of the so-called Irish Republican army and their Ulster Sinn Fein adherents. There was a miniature battle last week about the little town of Pettigoe in which several thousand British troops were used; infantry, cavalry, artillery, and whippet tanks are said to have taken part, not so much in actual fighting as in clearing the territory. The casualties were slight; only one of the British force was killed; the insurgents' loss is put variously at from seven to fifty. Hereafter the border will be held by British forces against sporadic invasions from either side, all made under the guise of retaliation for injuries inflicted. Irresponsible fighting and local rioting have brought Ulster, and especially Belfast, into a pitiable state of anarchy. Only a strong hand can put down the semi-political crimes that are committed from day to day by lawless men of both factions.

BELGIUM AND AMERICA: AN INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE

Few people are aware of the fact that a quite extensive system of fellowships exists between Belgium and America. The plan of an exchange of intellectual ideas between two free countries brought into such close sympathy during the war drew its origin from the fact that when the Commission for Relief in Belgium closed its five years of work unspent balances were in the hands of the Commission. Mr. Hoover and all concerned agreed that these balances really were the property of the people of Belgium. What should be done with the money? The Belgian Premier, M. Delacroix, urged that it should be so used as to be of lasting benefit to the people and at the same time should commemorate worthily the relief organizations of the war. Mr. Hoover in turn suggested that the extension of education in Belgium was exactly such a method. It was decided to apply the money to the needs of Belgian universities and technical schools and also in enabling sons and daughters of those without means to undertake such higher training. Thus grew up what is formally called the C. R. B. Educational Foundation, and out of that in turn developed the Fondation Universitaire.

A most interesting work has been the plan for exchange fellowships. First, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, California, and Stanford Universities agreed to receive each two Belgian fellows for graduate study, while the four Belgian universities in turn offered to receive an equal number of Americans. This plan has increased and broadened. We have

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before us a list of the Belgian exchange fellows for the current year, which is quite surprising in the variety of subjects which these Belgian scholars propose to study in America and in the wide choice they have made of American colleges. From fifteen to twenty different American universities have been indicated as the choice of these young men.

There is also an exchange of American and Belgian professors under the same general plan that has grown up between the United States and other foreign countries. One such American exchange professor is now in Belgium—Professor Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology; he is lecturing on physics in the four Belgian universities; Professor Pirenne, former Director of the University of Ghent, is to lecture in exchange in America this fall on mediæval history.

Evidently there is practical value in this interchange of intellectual ideas and intellectual scholarship. There is also a pleasing and gratifying indication of permanent friendliness and helpfulness as between America and Belgium.

HOW MUCH OF AN ASS IS THE LAW?

From very early times the law has been an object of derisive comment and of criticism as an instrument of injustice. A dictionary of quotations affords any inquirer examples. Bacon's statement that "one of the Seven was wont to say: 'That laws were like cobwebs; where the small flies were caught, and the great brake through,'" is paraphrased by Swift. Goldsmith puts it in a line:

> Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.

Mr. Bumble is not the only one who has thought that "the law is a ass—a idiot," and has said as much; and though perhaps there be few except rogues who would go so far as Jack Cade's follower, Dick the Butcher, who when confronted with a vision of England reformed and made glorious shouted, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," yet there are many perhaps who in their hearts are sure it would not be the last thing they would do.

Such disregard for the law's dignity and such disrespect for claims to legal infallibility may not be surprising as coming from the Bumbles or the Cades of the day; but it is somewhat surprising when criticism of the law's delays and the law's ineffectiveness is reported as coming from the mouth of one of the most conservative leaders of the bar. In the New York "Times's" report of a discussion before the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association recently, in which Mr. Henry W. Taft, of New York, took part, it is stated that:

> Mr. Taft offered statistics showing that murder was twenty times as common in this country as in the British Empire, a fact which he laid largely to maladministration of criminal justice in this country. His statistics showed 2,200 executions in this country over a period of years for 131,000 crimes, or about one conviction for every sixty-five murders, while in England and Canada there was almost an average of one execution for every two crimes. He held this to be due partly to a sentimental attitude on the part of the community toward criminals and to such rules as that which excused the defendant from taking the stand or from being assailed by the prosecutor for his failure.
>
> "Rather than keep some of them," he continued, "I would wipe off the books every rule relating to evidence. I think we would come out better."

Such a statement as this attributed to a radical might well have aroused remonstrances from many citizens and from newspapers of both parties; for certainly the suggestion that the admission of hearsay evidence to a court of law in the trial of those accused of crime would be better than the present conditions is very little, if anything, short of revolutionary; but attributed to one of the leading lawyers of the country it apparently has aroused no stir. Whether Mr. Taft was accurately quoted or not is aside from this point. What is significant is that these words as coming from him have caused no sensation. The reason, it seems to us, is clear. Those words represent substantially an opinion that is widespread. It is very generally believed to be true that technicalities have so interfered with the administration of justice, have so obstructed legal measures for the safety of society, have so prevented the courts from acting as safeguards against the criminal, that the ancient rights of the liberty of the individual which the courts have preserved have been obscured by the practices which lawyers and judges have employed for the undeserved benefit of men really guilty.

It is not our purpose here to report the various proposals made for improving the administration of the law. Many such proposals have been made before the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association. Some of these proposals concern rules of evidence. Some concern the attitude of judges. Some concern the methods of attorneys, including members of the District Attorney's staff. Some concern the provisions of statutes. And some of these proposals concern the unreasonable or sentimental or emotional attitude of the public. It is a long process to modify so cumbersome a machine as the law; but it is a process which should be pushed with energy; for the greatest lawyers recognize the fact that there is much in the administration of the law which defeats the law's ends. It is time that something were done to put an end to conditions which enable a city magistrate of New York to say, even though it be recognized as an exaggeration: "As soon as a man gets to be a rascal, he runs to the Constitution. An honest man that has been robbed has no Constitutional rights."

LABOR UNIONS NOT EXEMPT FROM THE SHERMAN LAW

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, announced last week by Chief Justice Taft, in the case of the United Mine Workers of America vs. the Coronado Coal Company is of Nation-wide importance because it affirms that labor unions, although not incorporated, may be sued for damages to property by their members, and that their funds, including strike funds, may be attached. But if such an action is brought (as was the one in question) under the Sherman Law, it is necessary to show that the wrongful acts committed have been part of a conspiracy to restrain or monopolize inter-State commerce. The finding as to the liability of unions to seizure of their funds and prosecution of their members was in this case a secondary rather than the primary issue. The Supreme Court found as to the facts that those accused of illegal acts had not violated the Sherman Law, because they had not interfered with inter-State commerce, for the Court held that the actual mining work at and near the mine is local in character, not part of the inter-State coal industry. This does not at all, however, affect the extent and seriousness of the ruling that now positively makes unincorporated labor organizations responsible legally and financially for illegal acts of their members. Chief Justice Taft declared as to this:

> Congress was passing drastic legislation to remedy a threatening danger to the public welfare and did not intend that any persons or combinations of persons should escape its applications. Their thought was especially directed against business associations and combines that were unincorporated to do the things forbidden by the act, but they used language broad enough to include all associations which might violate its provisions recognized by the statutes of the United States or the States or the Territories or foreign countries as lawfully existing, and this, of course, includes labor unions, as the legislation referred to shows.

In the case in question the lower Court had held that the unions were liable for over $600,000 for injury to mining property in an Arkansas strike.

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International

THE "PROSPERITY SPECIAL" ON ITS WAY WEST

The United Mine Workers appealed to the Supreme Court, and the former decision was reversed. Thus, so far as this case goes, the labor organization wins a victory, but the ruling as to responsibility will be a hard blow to the contentions of leaders like Mr. Gompers who have opposed the incorporation of unions on the ground that they ought not to be made financially responsible. A principal part of the contention of the miners' counsel was that both the National and local unions involved were unincorporated, and therefore not subject to suit, so that the ruling on that point was, we judge, a substantial part of the decision, and not *obiter dicta*.

Apart from the legal aspects of this decision, it will be welcomed by the very large number of people who have long believed that legal and financial responsibility by unions for acts committed by their members under the sanction of the unions would tend to reasonableness and security of industrial conditions.

THE "PROSPERITY SPECIAL"

Among the signs of returning and increasing prosperity that shrewd observers are noting in many directions, not the least significant is the recent journey of a great train of oil-burning locomotives from the East to the West. The train pulled out from Eddystone, near Chester, Pennsylvania, on May 26, bound for East St. Louis. It consisted of twenty enormous machines, each nearly one hundred feet long and each weighing 621,000 pounds. They are destined to haul vast loads of freight on steep grades of the lines of the Southern Pacific system. Thirty more of these locomotives of the same pattern and dimensions are to follow.

The sending of this great addition to the freight-carrying capacity of a Western railway system was regarded as of much more than local interest by the President of the United States, who sent a congratulatory message to the Baldwin Locomotive Works on the undertaking. Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, also recognized the occasion by a message. Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the locomotive company, in an address during the ceremonies that accompanied the departure of the train, said: "This special is to inspire the confidence of the people in their own country and in themselves; and it will demonstrate another thing—that the two great shores of this country are in harmony with each other. The Pacific comes to the Atlantic to get the best locomotives, produced at the lowest cost."

Each locomotive in this train, which was nearly half a mile long, bore on its side a large sign, "Prosperity Special." The train traveled only in the daytime, and, to promote the object suggested by its name, the locomotives were exhibited at the principal cities on its route, circulars being sent in advance calling the proposed exhibition to the attention of boards of trade, school authorities, public officials, and citizens generally. The great weight of the train (over 6,000 tons) made several detours necessary on its way to the West, in order to avoid certain narrow tunnels and to transport the train over bridges of the requisite strength.

NORTH CAROLINA SPEEDS A GOOD CAUSE—AND THE CLOCK

North Carolina seems to have made a good start in the direction of supplying "athletics for every one," which is the aim of the National Amateur Athletic Federation—the organization which has locked horns with the Amateur Athletic Union on the issue of selecting athletes to represent America in the next Olympic Games. Apparently North Carolina is going to have its own athletic records in good shape by 1924. For it has just completed a successful State-wide tournament which enlisted the efforts of more than a thousand athletes, representing colleges, universities, high schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, military companies, and industrial plants. The State-wide games were held at Durham, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and the Merchants Association. Accommodations for the visiting athletes were well organized and each competitor provided with a comfortable bed and meals at less than cost.

Nine divisions of sports were on the schedule: Track and field, boxing, wrestling, golf, tennis, baseball, volley ball, swimming, trap shooting, and horseshoe pitching. Every man, before being permitted to compete, had to have his amateur standing certified by the president or the athletic head of the organization that he represented.

We are told that it is the intention of the organization which has been created as a result of these games to hold yearly Olympics hereafter. Certainly this shows how earnestly North Carolina has entered into the movement for "athletics for every one." It also shows the rapidity of life in the "Old North" State. Who knows but that in time a State which is ambitious enough to hold Olympic Games every year may progress to the holding of annual games once a week?

MARION HARLAND

Just as Mark Twain was so universally known by that name that it is hard to think of him as Samuel Clemens, so has Marion Harland been a name far more familiar than that of Mary Virginia Terhune, who died on June 3 at the age of ninety-one. It is probably practically correct to say, as one writer does, that "there was no American city so great, no crossroads village so remote, but that the name of Marion Harland was as familiar there as if she had been President of the United States."

This is not because she was a great writer; her stories were mild, friendly and gentle—the reverse of the high flown fiction of her contemporaries Ouida, Augusta Evans, and Mrs. Southworth. It was rather because of her long-continued, sincere interest in American home life. She edited or ran departments in periodicals like "Babyhood" and the "Home Maker," wrote for newspapers, sent out a large number of syndicated home articles, edited a famous cook-book, collaborated with several members of her family in books relating to the nursery and the kitchen and wrote much and wisely about married life and home-making. In a special sense "Marion Harland" became a household word.

It is doubtful whether any other American woman has had a longer career as a writer. Mrs. Terhune began

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to write when she was sixteen, and kept on writing for almost seventy-five years. When an accident crippled her wrist, she learned, at the age of eighty-five, to use a typewriter and kept on working. Quiet, steady persistence in continuing her usefulness was the predominating feature of her life. Her influence always made for good because she was persuasive rather than dogmatic, and because she dealt with the common things of life in a helpful fashion.

PUNDITA RAMABAI

IT would be hard to exaggerate the extent and value of the work for Hindu women accomplished by a Hindu woman, Ramabai, in education, in social knowledge, and in the development of that spiritual quality that underlies all religion.

Ramabai's father was a man of liberal views for his time and country; yet she was married when only nine years of age. Fortunately, her husband, a learned Brahman Pundit, took the almost unheard-of course of giving his wife a scholarly education. In time she became the foremost woman Sanskrit scholar of India. After her husband's death, she conceived the idea of helping child widows in India. This plan brought her to America, where she saw and talked with many people of influence and addressed audiences in scores of churches and lecture-rooms. The result was the organization of the Ramabai Association, which had the cordial support of Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, Frances Willard, Lyman Abbott, and many others. For thirty-five years it has helped to carry on the school instituted by Pundita Ramabai in the city of Poona, its Hindu name signifying the "Home of Wisdom." Ramabai's own name, we are told, means "Delight Giver." At first it was open only to high-caste child widows, and was carried on under the rigid rules of Hindustan as to cooking, living, and worship. Later Ramabai herself adopted the Christian faith.

A period of persecution from some of the Hindus of influence who had at first approved the enterprise was followed by the gradual winning over of many of the leaders of her people. In a terrible famine that swept over India and left thousands of orphan children the service done by Ramabai was notable, and it was this that led to the extension of the service of the school to girls not of a high caste. It is said that at times over eighteen hundred women and girls were under her care, although no assurance existed for the support of more than eighty or one hundred girls in the institution itself.

The Shâradâc Sadan, as the school was originally called, expanded so that

RAMABAI—HER LAST PORTRAIT

Ramabai's entire mission included a large orphanage, a rescue home, a school for the blind, and the teaching of many industries—farming, weaving, printing, dyeing, and so on. A task of almost unbelievable difficulty was her translation of the only Hindu edition of the Scriptures available from the classic form, in which it was useless to the village people, into a popular version.

The work that this remarkable woman started and extended in India will survive her death, which took place recently, and provision has been made for that purpose. In this country the Ramabai Association will continue to forward funds for the purpose of carrying that work on through a well-known American missionary in India, the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume.

At a memorial service held in Bombay representatives of the Indian Government and press and of the women of India declared by resolution that the death of Pundita Ramabai was a loss to the whole country, and particularly to the Christian community.

WHAT IS SUMMER READING?

"TAKE along a book," is the excellent slogan of the summer reading campaign now in active progress—but why "*a* book"? "Fiction for Vacation Satchels" is a newspaper headline for a review of a dozen and a half novels which have just one thing in common—they are all new. But if this is over-inclusive, the next headline we meet is too restricted, for under the broad title "Summer-time Fiction" a paper reviews three books, two of which are detective tales and one a "placid, gentle narrative of an autumn wooing"! If any editor has a particularly vapid lot of fiction on hand, he heads it "Vacation Reading." But one worthy religious board of publication very soundly advises us (in its summer advertising) to avoid "Feather-Weight Fiction or Millstone Philosophy."

In the main, the advertisers who are urging people not to forget to read something in vacation lay too much stress on the idea that only the lightest of light fiction can be read with enjoyment during the summer. If they mean by light reading entertaining reading, well and good; but the emphasis seems to be laid on the idea that nothing is not "light" that does not deal with murders or flappers. The intelligent person doesn't lose his intellect or his taste during the months which have no R in their names. The book for a real vacationist, says one propagandist in the "Take a Book" campaign, "mustn't occupy the mind much, for then it would not be a real vacation or week-end. It should occupy the mind just a little bit, sort of titillate it, as it were."

Why not assume, on the other hand, that if one wants entertainment he wants it to be of good quality in summer as well as in winter; that he wants a first-class novel, a book of real humor, or a book of reminiscence abounding in stories? Don't let any of us encourage the over-production of silly fiction under the notion that anything is good enough for the dear old summer-time.

In an article by Marguerite Wilkinson in the "Summer Reading" special number of the "Publishers' Weekly" we find two interesting suggestions. The first is a little fantastic, perhaps, but it has a logical point:

> The right sort of book to take on a vacation is the sort of book that we seldom or never read at home, or the sort of book that tells of a life remote from the moods and thoughts of our own workaday existence. Teachers should find books of the most devastating humor, or the wildest detective stories. Clerks, stenographers, salesmen, and others who work in figures should read the world's dearest old romances and much poetry. Tired ministers should get hold of tales of adventure in the open air and books of exploration into far countries. Perhaps Shackleton's "South" would be a good beginning. Poets should have sedative literature in the summer-time—preferably garden manuals and cook-books, say "Things Mother Used to Make." Honest lawyers should read fairy tales, perhaps "Irish Fairy Tales," by James Stephens. The nervous stock-broker should fill his pockets full to bulging with the poetry of Walter de la Mare. . . . William Jennings Bryan should buy a whole library of modern books on biology.

The other suggestion is one that we enthusiastically indorse—that the vacationist take with him at least some books he has always wanted to read and hasn't. We know that this entails a lit-

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tle trouble and thought, but it will be worth while. It is not necessary to go back to the Victorian age and read Dickens or Thackeray. Probably most people could pick out three or four books published within the last three years which they know to be worth while but haven't happened to see. Or take the last year alone; here is an off-hand list of a dozen or more books which have made a distinct success. Perhaps you have read them all; if not, now is your chance; they are not out of print:

> John Burroughs's "Boyhood," Depew's "Memories of Eighty Years," Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," "The Mirrors of Downing Street," Raymond's "Life of Balfour," Strachey's "Queen Victoria;" and in fiction Tarkington's "Alice Adams," Sabatini's "Scaramouche," Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes," Galsworthy's "To Let," Louis Hémon's "Maria Chapdelaine," Kaye-Smith's "Joanna Godden," Caine's "Mendoza and a Little Lady," Quick's "Vandemark's Folly."

Every one of these books has entertainment in it. The point is for each vacationist to think out for himself or herself something that will increase the pleasure of vacation time and not grab the first thing that offers because it is said to be "light" (meaning feathery) or because it was published day before yesterday.

And, by the way, how about re-reading an old book that you rejoiced in greatly when you first read it? There are those who in the realm of adventure would a hundred times sooner re-read "Kim" or "The Cloister and the Hearth" than all the Zane Grey or E. P. Oppenheim literature that may flow fresh from the press for the next twenty years.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA

OUR National Administration is apparently acting on the belief that the American people wishes to avoid entering into European politics, though willing to join in economic measures for the restoration of European industries and European national budgets and credits. I submit that this separation of politics and economics is not expedient, or even possible, in the case of Russia.

The fundamental proposition on which the Bolshevik Government was based is, to be sure, an economic one, namely, no private property, no family property, and no transmission of property in a family; but on that foundation a political Government was suddenly created by savage violence on the part of a small minority of the population, and that Government proceeded to rob and kill a considerable proportion of the property-holders of the country, large and small, and finally to rob and enslave the labor employed in the manufacturing industries of the country. This same Government undertook to win the support of the agricultural peasantry by giving them elusive deeds of the lands they had been accustomed to cultivate as tenants; but the great agricultural class, while they accepted these deeds, refused to accept or support the Bolshevik Government. That Government has also crushed completely, both physically and morally, the educated middle class in Russia, which has not only been deprived of its property but of all intercourse with thinking people in neighboring nations, and in America also.

This Bolshevik Government now finds itself in dire straits without credit, and without power to reconstruct Russian factories or Russian transportation; and yet it still insists at Genoa and elsewhere on all its monstrous social and economic fallacies, and proposes that other governments or peoples shall lend it billions of dollars without any security whatever for the repayment of the loans.

I submit that the United States should neither forget nor forgive the monstrous crimes, cruelties, and follies of this Bolshevik Government, and should wait to give aid to Russia, except food for the starving, until that Government is dead and buried. In this sense, and in regard to this nation, it seems to me impossible to separate in American National action European politics from European economics. The American democracy should not only take to heart the lessons of the Bolshevik horror for the present generation, but should do its full part in making and recording the history of the Bolshevik crime to the end of the chapter.

In that course of conduct the present Administration can rely on the well-nigh unanimous support of the American people, who heartily detest the political as well as the economic theories of Bolshevism.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 17, 1922.

THE TRUE REACTIONARIES

AMERICA has inherited its principles and institutions of liberty from two sources. One of these sources is English; the other, French. And for the preservation and increase of that inheritance America is under obligation to her own sons from the days of the wilderness, through the days of the Revolution and the Civil War, to the present.

Many Americans, some of them professing to be intellectual guides and some of them in position of political leadership, seem to have forgotten this.

It is as a reminder to such as these that a letter recently published in the newspapers from Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, deserves the widest circulation. We print it herewith in full.

A people whose rights, won slowly and painfully through the centuries, are recorded in such historic documents as the Coronation Oath and Charter of Henry I, the Magna Charta of 1215, the Petition of Rights of 1628, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights of 1689, the Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776, the Declaration of Independence of the same year, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, and are embedded in the common law, should be unable to witness the violation of those rights anywhere in the world without repugnance and a sense of outrage. Certainly no American ought willingly to lend himself to any scheme or plan or proposal that tends to lend the countenance of his country to men anywhere in the world who, having seized power by the violation of such human rights, seek to maintain their power by gaining the recognition of the Government of this free country.

Besides this love of liberty as a right, which Americans have inherited with free institutions from England, they have also inherited from France a love for liberty as an ideal. If the spirit of freedom which has come from the British Isles is the more sturdy, the spirit of freedom which has come from France is the finer and more generous. This is the spirit that raises freedom from the plane of privilege to the plane of duty. Liberty is something more than a definite prerogative that the citizen has obtained and will not let go; it is also a goal toward which he knows the nation of which he is a part is moving. As liberty has come to America from France, it is not merely an individual possession which each citizen prizes; it is a common possession demanding reciprocal service. Liberty thus conceived is incomplete without equality, and equality is incomplete without fraternity. It is this ideal, derived from France in the early days of the two republics, that has made of America a nation of idealists. For this reason Americans who have received their full

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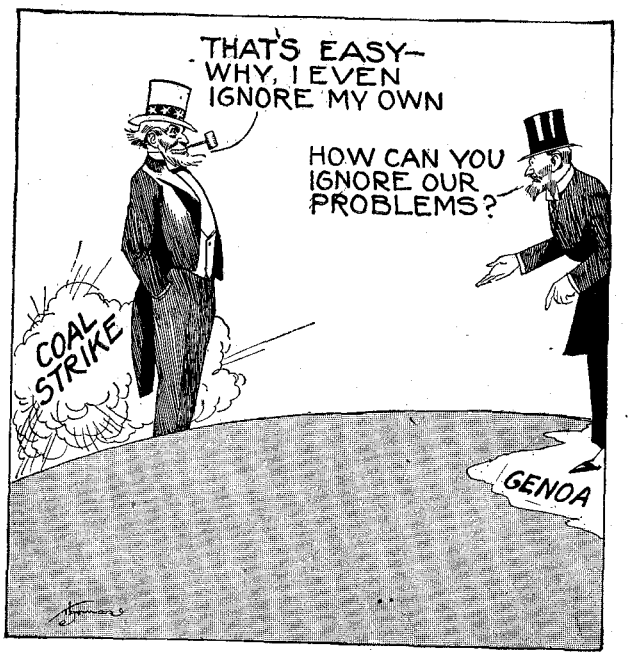
THE INDIFFERENT CHILDREN OF THE EARTH

(Hamlet, Act II, Scene 2)

Thomas in the Detroit News



INDIFFERENCE AS A FINE ART

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch

THINGS BOUND TO FIX DEMSELVES— DERE AINT NO USE TO HURRY— GWINE TO SPILE DE SUMMER IF YOU SIT AROUND AND WORRY!
SAY-WHATS BEIN DONE 'BOUT THIS COAL STRIKE
COAL MINE CLOSED
THE ANT
U.S.

UNCLE SAMUEL GRASSHOPPER

From Paul H. Ramsey, Columbus, Ohio

Louis Raemaekers in Le Soir, of Brussels

AT GENOA

Belgium: "I want the purse that he stole from me."
Lloyd George: "Not so loud! He has nationalized it."

From Stephen Child, Boston, Mass.

From the Buffalo Commercial

"WHOA, BILL!"

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

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inheritance are not only jealous of their own rights but responsive to appeals for the defense of the rights of others.

It is not altogether strange that Englishmen, who themselves are free, but who are not necessarily jealous for the freedom of other people, can contemplate with comparative equanimity the oppression of the Russians under their Bolshevist tyrants; but it is strange almost beyond belief that there should be Americans, particularly Americans who call themselves liberals, who can go so far as to support the proposed policy of giving aid and comfort to these worst enemies of liberty that have risen to power in modern times. The Bolsheviki are even more dangerous than the Czar and his Black Hundreds, for they have employed the art of the demagogue as well as the force of the tyrant in destroying what there was in Russia of free speech, free press, free assembly, courts of justice, and every other element or form of popular liberty. Tyrants sometimes excuse their practices on the ground that they are the necessary instruments for the preservation for order and prosperity; but the Bolsheviki have not this excuse, for their dictatorship has involved their country in turbulence and economic ruin. This is something which no one any longer pretends to deny. Those Americans who, like Senator Borah and the editors of some so-called liberal journals, would give to these tyrants the invaluable reinforcement of America's official recognition are in the minority. The Government of the United States, alike under the Democratic Administration of President Wilson and the Republican Administration of President Harding, in refusing to recognize the Bolshevists, has been moved by American love of liberty as well as American common sense.

Naturally America at this time finds herself more in sympathy on the Russian question with France than with England. Under Lloyd George, England is as free from the danger of Bolshevism within her own borders as any country well could be, for Englishmen would make short work of any English Lenines or Trotskys; but England is not averse to getting trade where she can find it, even though in the process she makes bargains which strengthen the hold of dictators. France, on the other hand, is distinctly uncomfortable in even sitting across the table from the Russian Bolsheviki. The French lent their money to the Russian Government of the Czar, not because they loved Czarism, but because even Czarism was a bulwark against the worse tyranny of a menacing Prussia; but they distrust Bolshevism, not only because it is a repudiator of justice, but because, after the Russian people had overthrown the Czar, Bolshevism established in its place a more cynical and remorseless tyranny. On another page Mr. Baldwin, of The Outlook's staff, writing from Genoa, reports, not merely the point of view of the French Government with regard to Russia, but the point of view of the French people. Ever since the peace of Brest-Litovsk the French as a nation have viewed the rulers of Russia with loathing, because those rulers have proved themselves disloyal to the cause of liberty not only in their own land but throughout the world.

In a note to the Powers, the Premier of France, M. Poincaré, has recently marshaled arguments to show the uselessness of attempting a solution of Russia's economic troubles and conflicts with the rest of Europe until Russia through its Government recognizes principles of "public law and honor about which there can be no bargaining." Even in this economic argument, however, there is implicit something more fundamental than questions of economic interest, for it is plain that beneath it all is the feeling of France for that "human solidarity," to use M. Poincaré's own phrase, "which impelled the democracies of western Europe to help the Russian democracy," and the consequent resentment against those dictators in Russia who have done their best to destroy the Russian democracy and to that extent thwart the purposes of those who fought for the ideal of liberty.

To-day the true reactionaries are those, whatever their guise, who would give aid and comfort to the Bolshevist tyrants, and thus attempt to turn the world backward into the age of despotism.

THE COST OF CAMPAIGNING

SENATOR HARRISON, of Mississippi, has had a severe shock to his sense of political morality. He has discovered that Gifford Pinchot spent approximately $120,000 in the course of the recent pre-primary campaign in Pennsylvania which won for the former Forester of the United States the Republican nomination for the Governorship.

Senator Harrison does not allege that any of this money was spent corruptly. He does not allege that any votes were bought or any political leaders subsidized. The mere fact that Mr. Pinchot spent this horrendous sum for publicity and that he happens to be rich enough to finance his own campaign has been sufficient to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the junior Senator from Mississippi. Whether the Senator would have blushed quite so furiously had Mr. Pinchot been running in a Democratic primary we do not venture to state.

The trouble with Senator Harrison and those who support his attitude, whether from pseudo-liberalism or political expediency, is that their conception of modern political needs is limited by standards set by the campaign necessities of a village politician.

Pennsylvania is not a village; it is a great Commonwealth numbering nearly 9,000,000 souls. At the last Presidential election the voters of the Keystone State cast more than 1,800,000 ballots. To send a single circular to each of these voters would cost at least $54,000. Of course there are more voters in Pennsylvania than put in an appearance at the polls during the last election, and all of them might properly be circularized. It would require a political clairvoyant of no mean order to determine which sovereign electors would attend the polls on election day and which would spend those hours on a baseball diamond or on a golf course. They must all have the issues of the campaign put before them.

We have given the cost for circularization as an indication of the size of one item of legitimate political expenditure. The reader can easily imagine how much more might be advantageously and properly used in an advertising campaign in local newspapers and in the hiring of public halls.

Since we have adopted the primary system, the elector is certainly entitled to know as fully as possible the qualifications of the various candidates. The question at issue is not, "Shall these primary elections be costly?" but, "How shall that cost be met?" In the case of a Pinchot the candidate can draw upon his own ample means. In the case of a Leonard Wood friends of the candidate willingly bear the expense. Those who have criticised Pinchot in the present campaign and Leonard Wood in the last Presidential campaign are futilely barking up the wrong tree. They should set their brains at work devising a system under which both the poor and the wealthy candidates will have an approximately equal chance to reach the ears of the public. Possibly a modification of the Oregon plan, under which candidates are given space to print their objects and platforms in a pamphlet issued at the expense of the State, may some time be applied all over the country to primaries as well as general elections. The plan offers at least a hope of a solution, without the need of the expenditure of large sums from private funds, in accordance with the public right to know the facts and the public need of giving every candidate his or her day in court.

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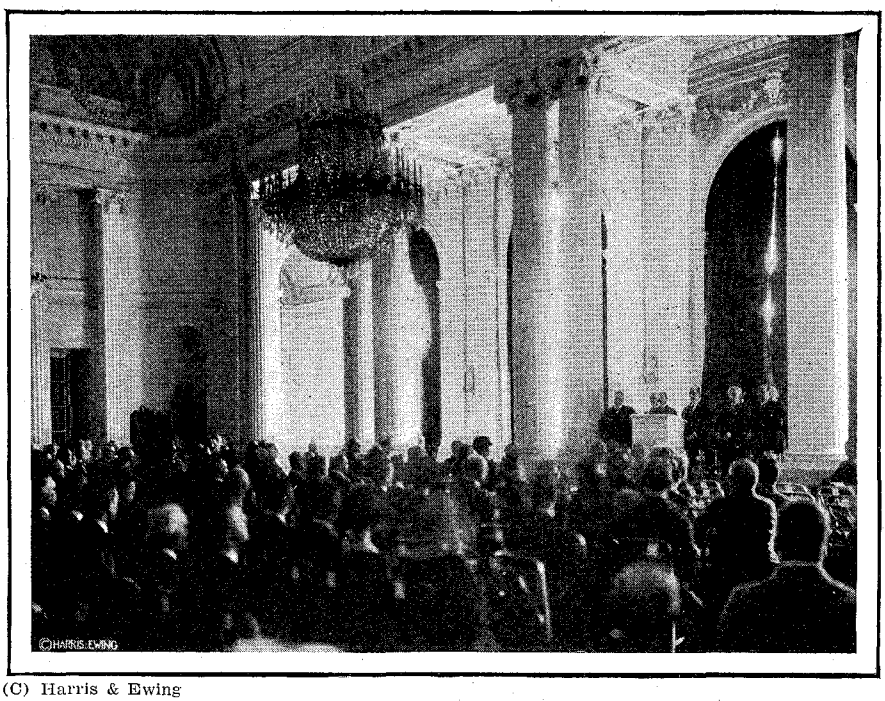
"THE QUESTION OF THE PACIFIC"

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

BY HENRY L. SWEINHART



(C) Harris & Ewing

OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CHILE AND PERU IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON

On the platform, left to right (front), are: Señor Carlos Aldunte (Chile), Dr. Luis Izquierdo (Chile); Secretary of State Hughes, who delivered the address of welcome; Dr. Melton F. Porras (Peru), and Hernan Velarde (Peru)

WASHINGTON, which was the scene only a few months ago of a great international meeting in which problems of the Pacific were discussed and settled in connection with an agreement on the limitation of armament among the leading Powers of the world, is to-day playing host to another conference at which "the question of the Pacific" is being debated. This time it relates, not to the Far East, but to South America.

The territorial controversy over which Chile and Peru have been divided for almost forty years past, and in which Bolivia also claims an interest, is commonly known in the countries interested, as well as in a large part of South America, as "the Question of the Pacific." It is a debate as to whether the geographically small departments of Tacna and Arica, constituting together the province of Tacna, shall be assigned permanently to Chile or to Peru. Originally they were Peruvian territory; since the war between Chile on one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other, ended by the Treaty of Ancon in 1884, they have been in the possession of Chile, subject on the question of final ownership, however, to a plebiscite which was to have been held in 1894, but which it has never been possible to hold because of failure of the two countries to agree on the conditions under which the plebiscite should be conducted, the principal contention being over the question as to who should be eligible to vote.

Now Chilean and Peruvian delegates are in Washington trying to find a means of settling this problem which has been of such long duration and which has been by far the most difficult and delicate which has been faced by any of the South American countries. In this Tacna-Arica dispute practically all of the nations of South America are interested; in fact, it is a matter of vital concern to the future of Pan-Americanism. For the South American countries it was a perpetually threatening firebrand which might at any moment start a conflagration which would involve a number of the nations.

Should it be left to the possible arbitrament of arms, or settled by the arbitration of peace? That was the question which has been in the minds of many students of international affairs for years past. A propitious moment offered shortly after the adjournment of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and President Harding seized the opportunity to invite Chile and Peru to Washington to conduct their negotiations. Chile and Peru, although having no direct diplomatic relations, had started telegraphic communications between their Foreign Offices in an effort to reach a direct agreement on the Tacna-Arica question. They reached an *impasse* and would have been obliged to break the negotiations which they had begun, when President Harding informed them he "would be pleased to welcome in Washington representatives which the Governments of Chile and Peru may see fit to appoint, to the end that such representatives may settle, if happily it may be, the existing difficulties, or may arrange for the settlement of them by arbitration."

The invitation was accepted, and the conference opened in Washington on May 15. The scene of its meeting is the Pan-American Union building, where the principal committee meetings of the Conference on Limitation of Armament were held, and where the Japanese and Chinese settled the Shantung question.

The Chilean and Peruvian delegates came to Washington with the purpose of trying to reach a "direct settlement" of their differences. The American Government was only the host, offering a friendly atmosphere in which the delegates could pursue their discussions. The United States has not participated, to date, in any of the conferences of the delegates, and has not even had an "unofficial observer" in attendance at any of their meetings. It has remained entirely outside the efforts which the delegates of the two South American countries have been making to reach a direct settlement, and has been maintaining an entirely open and impartial view on the subject.

The position of the Chilean Government, which meets with popular support, both before the conference started and since has been that the basis of settlement must be the "unfulfilled provisions of the Treaty of Ancon," providing for the holding of a plebiscite to determine the ultimate sovereignty of the disputed territory.

The Peruvians, on the other hand, took the stand that there should be revision of Article III of the treaty, the principal "unfulfilled provision," because of the fact that the plebiscite, which should have taken place in 1894, had been postponed indefinitely; and that conditions since that time had so changed that a ballot to-day in Tacna-Arica might be the reverse of what it would have been if carried out at the date fixed by the treaty, or even at some intervening period.

These two points of view are so far apart on a vital feature of the whole issue that, in the opinion of many close observers, it is believed a "direct settlement" of the problem is not possible and that arbitration is the only way out. The delegates of Chile and Peru met, and after a number of informal conver-

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sations presented to each other their proposals as to methods by which they thought the problem might be solved.

The Chileans submitted four optional proposals: namely, hold a plebiscite according to the conditions of the agreement entered into by both Governments in 1912, Peru, should she think fit, to propose a modification of the time limit; or adopt as a basis of discussion the proposals presented in 1909 by Dr. Porras, then Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs and now chairman of the Peruvian delegation to the Washington conference, with such modifications as the Chilean delegates might propose; or submit to arbitration the differences which have arisen during previous negotiations in regard to holding the plebiscite; or, finally, putting aside previous negotiations, discuss conditions for holding the plebiscite, submitting all differences to arbitration.

The Peruvian proposals, submitted at the same meeting, suggested, first, that Chile surrender Tacna and Arica because more than twenty-eight years have elapsed since the date when the plebiscite should have been held, Peru claiming that a popular vote at that time would have been in her favor; or, second, that an arbitrator should decide if under present circumstances a plebiscite should be held or not. In case of a negative decision, the arbitrator to decide which country should have possession of the controverted territory. In case of an affirmative decision, the arbitrator to decide on the conditions under which the plebiscite should be held.

Both sides have declined to accept the other's proposals; and here they stand. Apparently they have reached an *impasse* which remains to be broken.

The means for breaking this *impasse* is contained in the proposals themselves, in which both Governments accept the principle of arbitration. What remains now to be accomplished is to find a way satisfactory to both sides of submitting their differences to this arbitration.

What will be the exact formula of arbitration remains to be decided. Who will be the arbitrator is known.

Although no official approach has yet been made, it can be stated authoritatively that the United States alone will be asked by Chile and Peru, after they have signed a protocol of submission, to arbitrate their differences.

A SOCIAL GOSPEL—TWO VIEWS

114 Centennial Avenue,
Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

DEAR DR. ABBOTT:—I have with interest read your paper on "A Social Gospel." I was surprised that you should say that the Gospel of Christ is primarily social. Let us test the correctness of this. According to Matthew and Mark, the first two texts of Christ were: "Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand," and "Repent, and believe the gospel." But repentance and faith are both individual duties and experiences. The first conversation of Christ recorded by John was with Nicodemus, in which Christ told him he "must be born again," that a new birth by the agency of the Holy Ghost was necessary to his being admitted into the kingdom. Regeneration is an individual experience essential to a place and usefulness in the society which Christ came to establish. Christ early in his ministry met two men who were fishing, and said to them, "Follow me," and they left all and followed Christ. Following Christ is certainly primarily individual.

In all this Christ was laying a foundation, was dealing with primary religious duties and experiences, and nothing is said as yet about their social bearing. Christ gave his Apostles individual treatment for three years before they were regarded as fitted for their social work. He tells them when they pray to "enter into their closet, and having shut the door, to pray to their Father in secret." There is no influence in its purifying effect on the heart comparable with that of having it come into a hand-to-hand encounter with God. The first step which the prodigal son takes is to be reconciled through repentance to his father, the second is to enter into social service in the family.

Of course it may be said that all Christ's work—his calling men to believe and repent as well as his ministry to the sick—was social work. But Christ needed no special preparation for that work except to be clothed in our human nature. The case is different with us. He needed no repentance, no new birth. There are ways in which we cannot imitate Christ. It was such facts as I have alluded to that led Vinet to say, "Christ came to establish individual religion," and that led Professor George Adam Smith to say, "The individual is the religious unit." One must become something in himself before he is fitted for the social service that Christ requires. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood. Christ came not only to establish individual, but also social religion.

The two elements rightly understood are in perfect harmony. The two elements are both necessary, they are mutually complementary. They act and react on each other to a degree of which, as of the physical law, it may almost be said that "action and reaction are equal." But let us keep things in their right order, in their divinely arranged relations. There is truth in the arrangement of truth as in particular truths. The disarrangement of truth impairs the force of truth, may lead ultimately to the denial of it. To put in the second place a truth or an element of the religious life which Christ and all genuine religious experience place first is to impair Christianity. It is to revert to a preparatory and imperfect dispensation. The prophets spoke to society, that is, to the nation, and only through the nation to individuals. This was done as a divine accommodation to the imperfect conception of individuality which prevailed in that age. The method failed. The nation became corrupt, and its doom was sealed. At the exile religion was in danger of becoming a stranger in the earth. It was cast in dependence for its life on the hearts of individuals. A new covenant was to be given, written not on tables of stone, but on the fleshy tables of the heart. This prepared the way for individual religion and the ministry of Christ, who comes to each man and calls his "sheep by name."

Our fathers may have erred in not laying sufficient emphasis on social religion. Our present-day pulpit is in danger of emphasizing too little the importance of individual religion. The true method is not only Christian, it is democratic. The Socialist must hail with joy a method of preaching which sacrifices the individual to society. They who do that will find in the end that they have not only sacrificed the individual, but society itself.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL.

April 28, 1922.

This letter seems to me to supplement rather than to contradict the article which it criticises.

The contrast so frequently drawn between an individual and a social Gospel seems to me unreal. We cannot build a seaworthy ship out of rotten timber, nor an efficient army out of cowardly and unpatriotic soldiers, nor a kingdom of God out of men who acknowledge no loyalty to God. The character of its members determines the character of the society; but it is also true that the character of the society forms and fashions the character of its members.

The unity of the social and the individual obligation is a distinctive characteristic of the religion of the Bible. That religion is the only one which emphasizes the truth that only by perceiving and performing our duties toward our neighbors can we perceive and fulfill our duties toward God. Nicodemus needed to be born again because he was a teacher of the philosophy of Pharisaism, and the Pharisaism which he represented recognized no social duties. The people of Israel needed to repent because they did not believe in a kingdom of God, they only believed in a kingdom of Israel from which all pagans would be cast out. Of the Ten Commandments, six relate to social du-

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ties: respect for parents; regard for the four fundamental rights of man—his right to his person, his property, his family, and his reputation—and this a heartfelt regard. Two-thirds of Micah's definition of religion involves social duties—doing justly and loving mercy. One-half of Christ's religion involves social duties: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Inhumanity to man is customarily treated both in the Old Testament and in the New Testament as the greatest of crimes against God.

If one turns from this general survey to a more special study of Christ's ministry, the social Gospel occupies in his preaching a not less prominent place. He came proclaiming that the kingdom of God is at hand, and to Jew and pagan alike a kingdom of God was a new social order. In his first recorded sermon he declared what he had come to do: to proclaim good tidings to the poor, release to the captives, sight to the blind, liberty to the oppressed. And if any reader will turn to the Sermon on the Mount as reported in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew, he will possibly be surprised to see how largely it deals with social duties.

My correspondent thinks that "our present-day pulpit is in danger of emphasizing too little the importance of individual religion." I think it is in danger of emphasizing too little the importance of any religion and substituting therefor social theories, and theological theories, new and old. The author of "Painted Windows" says of Miss Maude Royden, just returning to her English home after a brief visit to this country: "Miss Royden preaches Christ as a Power, . . . a Power that works miracles, that can change the habits of a lifetime, perhaps the very tissues of a poisoned body, and can give both peace and guidance to the soul that is dragged this way and that," and the author adds: "One may be pardoned for remarking that this is a rather unusual form of preaching in any of the respectable churches." Whether this is true I do not know. But certainly there never has been a time when so many young men and young women wanted this Power as now. But they want it to use in social service. Because the Church has failed to give them the Power and the opportunity to use it, they have in my lifetime created four new organizations: the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, and the Red Cross.

Christ condemned the Pharisees because they could not read the signs of the times. The signs of the times in our age and our country appear to me unmistakable. The questions which have compelled our attention have been not theological but social. They have been such as the Slavery Question, the Temperance Question, the Educational Question, the Immigrant Question, the Labor Question, the International Question. They have been questions of human brotherhood. To study these questions, to see their relation to the kingdom of God and so to preach as to give the congregations some understanding of them and some Power to deal justly and wisely with them, appears to me a primary duty of the Church of Christ.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE VOICE OF FRANCE

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENOA

BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

IN certain circles you hear talk to the effect that France went to Washington and has come to Genoa really wanting to wreck the Conferences at these places.

France wanted to wreck neither. Nor has she wrecked either.

What she has done in the two Conferences is (1) to describe what she sees and (2) to tell what she thinks that she and the other nations ought to do.

In seeking information on these two subjects, I have talked every day with members of the French delegation and with French journalists and observers here. They willingly accorded me this privilege because in their publicity they wanted above everything to see published, not so much what more or less informed American and other foreign journalists think, as what the French themselves say from their own point of view. As I have understood it, here is the collective voice of these diplomats, journalists, and observers.

WE French have the power of seeing clearly. Hence our policy is a policy of reality. It is precise and concise.

In Germany we behold our hereditary enemy. Three times in a century Germany has invaded our soil. Our frontier is not favored and protected like England's, surrounded by water; ours is a frontier in large part contiguous with that of other countries—Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, but especially Germany. Across our eastern frontier we see our enemy, Germany. With her powerful and untiring economic force, her continual increase of population (Germany's population is more than 60,000,000 now as against our 37,000,000), and, above all, with her tenacious ambitions, she counts on avenging one day her defeat of 1918.

In 1914 she let loose a war the greatest and bloodiest in world history. She has had to suffer the consequences of her defeat.

One of these consequences was to see her army reduced by her conquerors, as per the Treaty of Versailles, to 100,000 men. But she is not really disarmed, because she has always at command police forces, well organized under local authorities, that could swell her army within a week or two to about 2,000,000 men. France has already reduced the term of military service from three years to eighteen months, and under this régime it now numbers some 450,000 men. She would like to reduce it further to a year, but, in face of this German preparation, finds it impossible.

Another of the consequences of German defeat was the necessity of paying reparations, though by the Versailles Treaty with her the victors in the war condemned her to pay only small damages in proportion to the losses she caused. But what do we see? Germany declines to honor her own signature! Making use of a bankrupt's tricks, she tries to escape her treaty promises.

Here at Genoa we recognize three of Germany's aims in coming:

First, by the Russo-German treaty (concluded before the beginning of the Conference, but signed here after the Conference had convened) she wishes to make of Russia an instrument of her vengeance.

Second, Germany, as well as Russia, wishes to betray the conditions and principles accepted in coming here.

Third, Germany wishes, as a chief aim, to break up the Entente, and specially to separate England and France.

As to Russia, we think first of all of the great Russian people. During the first years of the war the Russians fought nobly for the common cause, and in keeping such a large part of the German army on the German eastern frontier contributed much to our victories in our eastern provinces. The Russian people should not be blamed in any way for what occurred during the Revolution of 1917; that Revolution was engineered by less than one per cent of the population. We should now aid the Russian people to emerge from their present misery.

When we speak of the Bolshevist Government, we know that it is only a façade. Behind this façade there is nothing with much possibility of long duration. The Bolsheviks have turned Russia upside down. Her real enemies are her actual dominators.

And they are the real enemies of

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Europe and of the world. Germany, in coming to the Genoa Conference, had as an aim to divide the Entente. So had the Bolsheviks. But they had also another aim. They wanted to see France respond to a German *non possumus* as to promised payments by measures of coercion which would deliver Germany into the hands of Anarchists and Bolshevists. So the conflict between Bolshevism and civilization is still to continue!

The Bolsheviks are now at the end of their tether. Hence, with their hands still dripping with the blood of their victims, they ask the capitalists to return to Russia. Despite what the Bolsheviks say, the Russians have really nothing to sell abroad. The aim of the Bolsheviks, therefore, is to obtain a loan and—what impudence!—from victims like ourselves, to whom Russia owes money, for in Czarist times we lent her many billions of gold francs. In those times Russia was great and prosperous, but the Bolsheviks have now destroyed all her wealth.

In England we see a friendly Allied nation, but also a nation, above all, commercial. She has lost two clients, Germany and Russia. She wants to get them back. But at what a price! At the Conference at Paris English influence opened to the Germans more than one way of escape in the Treaty of Versailles; later, in the Upper Silesian question, England acted as if she wanted to sustain German claims.

As to the Bolsheviks, England indicated to Poland the desirability of signing a peace treaty which would have given over that country to those brigands, hoping thus to put herself in their favor; later England herself concluded a separate commercial arrangement with them.

When we reproach our English friends with all this, they retort that we occupied Frankfort separately and that recently, in violation of formal engagements, we concluded an arrangement in Asia Minor with the Kemalists. But the provisional occupation of Frankfort was authorized by the Treaty of Versailles. The occupation had been provoked by an infraction of the Treaty. Without authorization, Germany sent her troops into the neutralized zone. In such a case the Treaty authorizes the *respective* Governments to take what measures are necessary in the circumstances. As to the Kemalist arrangement, England was aware of our preparations.

In any case, here is our duty towards the nations represented at this Conference. We have thought that we cught to come to Genoa, not to oppress any nation, but to have a little more justice for ourselves and for the whole of Europe.

Having been a rampart to the Allied armies in the war, the reconstruction of our devastated regions, we have the right to think, is an essential part of the reconstruction of Europe. But we have no notion of sacrificing this reconstruction to our own. All the European nations ought to become prosperous.

For the reconstruction of Europe we want to obtain guaranties. For example, for the remaking of Russia a work of international co-ordination would not only furnish aid to encourage the production of her own elementary products, but would give by reason of commercial exchanges additional opportunity for the employment of labor in industries throughout the world.

In thus speaking, our duty is to think only of the great Russian people, and not at all of the Bolsheviks. We shall not capitulate to Communist doctrines. We shall not recognize the actual, ununreformed Government. Such a recognition would basely betray civilization.

But the Bolsheviks ostentatiously declare themselves reformed! We know that the reform is not sincere. But suppose it lasts a certain time. Very well; then we demand a certain time in which to see proofs of the fulfillment of present promises.

Russia has always needed the rest of Europe more than the rest of Europe has needed her. Russia cannot do much without Western capital and products. And now it is that part of Russia which calls itself Bolshevist which wants European aid to prolong the Bolshevist Government's existence. Europe, therefore, has a right to show herself justly severe. Europe demands, among other things, that:

(1) The Bolshevist Government shall recognize the debts of the preceding Russian Governments.

(2) The Bolsheviks shall recognize the obligation of returning the properties confiscated or nationalized or shall give complete compensation.

(3) The Bolsheviks shall give guaranty that foreign commerce will be free from Government tyranny. Though the cupidity of certain traders impels them to "talk business" with the Russians, no government can encourage the shipment of its goods to Russia without guaranties concerning freedom of commerce.

With a really reformed Bolshevist Government something along these lines might be done.

In the same way, in Germany we recognize not only an enemy, but also the fact that, despite her military ambitions, she has been, and will be yet, a factor of progress and civilization. Nevertheless here also our duty is to demand guaranties, whether as to treaties or commerce. The Germano-Russian treaty recently signed (disloyal both to the Treaty of Versailles and to the principles on which the invitation to Genoa was based) has tried the patience of all the other nations. Naturally, such a treaty has resulted in encouraging pan-Germanism in Germany and Bolshevism in Russia. It is a warning for the rest of us. This treaty ought to have immediately been faced by, not a mere Entente, but a Franco-Belgo-English alliance—a frank, energetic, intimate, sincere collaboration, a material but, above all, a moral solidarity. And so much the better if Italy were there too!

Great Britain and France are the *main pillars of the European edifice.* As Mr. Lloyd George said the other day, no accord can be obtained at this Conference without an intimate understanding between these two nations. They can save the situation. But for that they must be united.

Up to this point we are in accord with our English friends. But we want to *obtain from them a firmer policy;* no policy of retreat with regard to treaties and reparation. We want an alliance between England on the one side and France and Belgium on the other, on a footing of equality. By such an alliance France and Belgium should count on English protection against Germany and on Bolshevist recognition of Russian debts; by it England should count on the certainty of constant consultation with her by France and Belgium in everything concerning the peace of Europe, on their co-operation with her to the greatest extent possible, and specially on their acceptance of the English proposition of non-aggression with its respect toward existing treaties and sanctions.

Otherwise, France and Belgium will be forced to fulfill their duty as it seems just to them. They are not for a policy of isolation. They know that it would be a poor advantage for the European family. But, in order to have any alliance, they have no notion of making concessions in disregard of treaties to the conquered nations represented at Genoa, or of preparing the triumphal return of Communism. There is no endeavor to wreck a Conference in refusing adhesion to not entirely moral principles, and, be it remembered, moral principles have been the foundation of this Conference. You would have acted as we have had you been officially represented here. But when other Powers see a check to certain of their enterprises, founded on unjust principles, it is not difficult for them to throw the responsibility upon us when we withhold our approval of their course.

Despite this, we are always ready for any reasonable negotiation with any loyal government.

So the voice of France sounds to me. Personally I would like to see in such an alliance as that above outlined also the nations of the Little Entente, with whom Poland is collaborating more and more. A good understanding between these nations and the Great Entente, if not an alliance, is more than desirable; in my opinion, it is necessary.

All this union ought to form a solid international block. On it one should count both for resistance to deceit and wrong and for strength in the reconstruction of Europe.

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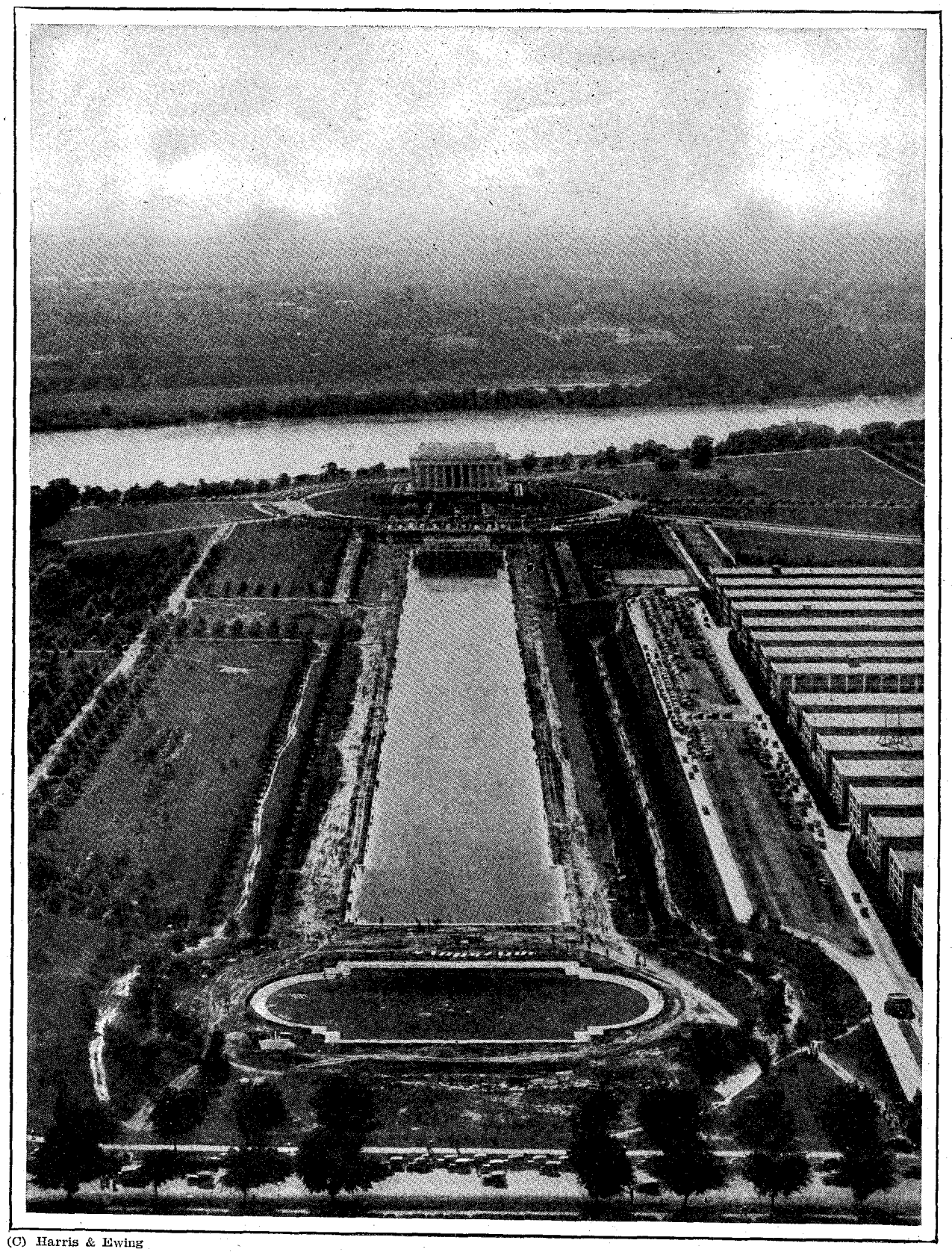
THE SHRINE OF A GREAT SPIRIT



(C) Harris & Ewing

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT DURING THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES, MAY 30, WITH THE VIRGINIA HILLS IN THE DISTANCE

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THE AMENITIES OF SCHOOLMASTERING

BY HOWARD BEMENT

"THOSE who can, do; those who can't do, teach." So said some one whose name I have forgotten, and do not care much to remember. If his were the only slur cast upon schoolmasters, I should be content to let this paper remain unwritten; but even the most casual reader cannot go far without tripping over some allusion to the base-born character of my profession. Dionysius the Younger, Tyrant of Syracuse, fell in popular esteem to the bottom of the ladder when, banished from his city, he went to Corinth and turned schoolmaster, "remaining a tyrant still," as one contemptuous writer avers. Charles Lamb devoted a whole whimsical essay to the schoolmaster, from which that dignitary emerges a badly damaged article. "Passing from infancy to age," says the genial essayist, the schoolmaster "dreams away all [his] days as in a grammar school, . . . revolving in a perpetual cycle of declensions, conjugations, syntaxes, and prosodies. . . . He must be superficially omniscient. . . . Nothing comes to him not spoilt by the sophisticating medium of moral uses. The Universe—that great Book, as it has been called—is to him indeed a book out of which he is doomed to read tedious homilies to distasting schoolboys. A boy is at his board, and in his path, and in all his movements. He is boy-rid, sick of perpetual boy. . . . We are never quite at our ease in the presence of a schoolmaster, because we are conscious that he is not quite at ease in ours. He is awkward and out of place in the society of his equals. He comes like Gulliver from among his little people, and he cannot quite fit the stature of his understanding to yours. He cannot meet you on the square. He wants a point given him, like an indifferent whist player. He is so used to teaching, that he wants to be teaching you. . . . The jests of a schoolmaster are coarse, or thin. They do not *tell* out of school. He is under the restraint of a formal and didactive hypocrisy in company. . . . He is forlorn among his co-evals; his juniors cannot be his friends." Thus, and much more, Charles Lamb.

"But this is a hundred-year-old picture," you may say. "We live in a more enlightened age, and the schoolmaster has come into his own." I wonder if he has. In a recent number of a popular weekly I lighted with eager interest upon an article entitled, "The Motive of the Critic." In the second paragraph I read: "Then he remains a mere reviewer of and valet to the ideas of his betters, and is of little more importance to the world than a schoolmaster, a newsmonger, or an auctioneer." Farther down that brilliant dismal page I read: "The young literatus just out of the university is put to writing reviews of books, or plays, or music, or painting. Very often he does it extremely well, for even decayed pedagogues often do it. . . . Gradually he becomes, whether in or out of the academic grove, a pedagogue, which is to say, an artisan devoted to diluting and retailing the ideas of his superiors—not an artist, not even a bad artist, but almost the antithesis of an artist." As though this were not enough, I read toward the end of the article (not an article on schoolmasters, remember, but an article on "The Motive of the Critic"): "Pedagogues believe in immutable truths and spend their lives trying to determine them and propagate them; the intellectual progress of man consists largely of a concrete effort to block and destroy their enterprise"—the most unkindest cut of all. I tried to find comfort in the fact that the author of these strictures was a notorious iconoclast, who would rather round out an apothegm at the expense of the truth than utter a wise saw based on the verities. But I confess I was shaken, for I realized that I could compile, if I chose, a whole anthology of this sort of thing; and realized, worse still, that the anthology is already writ in two words redolent of the world's contempt—"pedagogue" and "pedant." And yet "pedagogue" is from the Greek, meaning "to lead a child"—surely the one word in all the descriptive terminology of my profession which ought to have preserved its inherent nobility; the one word more than any other descriptive of the teacher that has its patent in the dicta of the One Great Master: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." "Whoso shall cause one of these little ones which believe on me to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea."

THERE are those, however, in these later and degenerate days who dare to uphold the dignity of the schoolmaster in both press and forum; but most of these defenders are teachers themselves or their cousins german, or their wife's relatives, or college professors, whose attitude is too often that of a rich retainer condescending to patronize a poor relation. In strange and seemingly incongruous opposition to this prevalent view of the schoolmaster—the view of the many who curl the lip over "pedagogue" and "pedant"—is the generally popular conception of the dignity and worth of education. The poorest man consents to be taxed and the richest consents to be "touched" that education may not perish from the earth. The Rockefellers and the Carnegies give their millions and the States their tens of millions to support the schools. The newspapers, the weeklies, and the magazines all unite to plead for fewer battleships that we may have more schools, as though every cent diverted from armor-plate would, as a matter of course, find its way into the brick and mortar of cloister or class-room. I shall not attempt to reconcile these anomalous views—the contempt for the workman and the respect paid to his work—but I shall attempt to rescue my profession from some of the odium attaching to it. The dignity of any work should dignify the worker; and teachers should therefore be able to find in their profession attributes of sufficient worth to salve their pride and stimulate their courage. Let us consider, then, the real returns upon their investment of life in this hazardous enterprise of pedagogy—"child-leading." Let me point out what I conceive to be the amenities of schoolmastering, speaking first of its obligations, and then of its rewards and privileges. If I cannot dignify the profession in the eyes of scoffing critics (who taught them to write, I should like to know?), perhaps I can at least reconcile teachers to the position in which, by circumstance fortuitous or by choice determined, they now find themselves.

THE Obligations. The teacher must first prepare to teach, then sacrifice by teaching, and then continue, ever and always, preparing to teach and making the perennial sacrifice. This is the perfect circle of his professional life. But he should never twice tread the same arc. Each new circle of preparation and sacrifice should be larger than the last, until his life describes as many concentrics as he has lived years; until each new circle, to paraphrase Holmes, nobler than the last, shuts him from heaven with a dome more vast, till he at length is free, finding his daily, hourly preparation a vast spiritual experience, and his daily, hourly sacrifice a noble self-emancipation. To vary the figure, the teacher must daily fill the reservoirs of his mind and heart, and daily must draw off the waters for the healing of his little nation of intellectually and spiritually sick pupils. He must perpetually be pumping and turning the spigot. He must daily acquire virtue, for daily is virtue going out of him at the touch of sick youth, maimed youth, lost youth. Christ healed the idiot boy when he came down from the Mount of Transfiguration. May we not assume that he could never have healed that lad in the valley had he not first spent the night upon the mountain-top?

What do I mean by preparation? The preparation should of course begin in college, but too often does not. The current stigma cast on teachers is too often attributable to those who do teach

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because they cannot find anything else to do. They drift into the profession unprepared, and desultorily take up their duties; and they remain in the profession because they do not seem able to get out of it. They are the quasi-teachers, the pseudo-schoolmasters, pedagogues by courtesy. But not every man who comes to teaching with no special preparation but an A.B. degree is doomed to be a pariah of the caste; were that so, where should I be, and many another? The obligation resting upon each teacher is that he should spend some of every working day and much of every play day in preparing, not the lesson of the day, but the *subject* he is teaching; not the subject either as a thing remote and apart, but the background of that subject, with all its multifarious lights and shades, its foreground and its background. Imagine the cheap, imitation drops against which some teachers are daily miming before their classes! The rich setting that ought to adorn their stage is, I fear, a thing that even the most ignorant pupil is quick to miss if it be not there. How can a man teach, with the enthusiasm and vitality that ought to mark all teaching, the deadly grind of English grammar if he be ignorant of Shakespeare's syntax or of Chaucer's quaint inflections? How can a Latin master hope to vitalize his paradigms if he be ignorant of Cicero and Catullus, of Ovid and Horace? How can the French master hope to raise from the dead a French irregular if he be ignorant of the magic touch of French literature from Montaigne to Rostand? Not one of these things may be mentioned in the day's "perpetual cycle of declensions, conjugations, syntaxes, and prosodies;" but the teacher knows that he knows, and the boy knows that the teacher knows or does not know—knows it through some kind of canine nostril sense—and there you have all the difference. But there are not many classes in which the rich treasuries of the teacher's background may not be rifled for the pupil's enrichment—and there, again, you have all the difference.

Nor does the teacher's obligation end with never-ceasing preparation of his subject. Lamb was right when he said that the schoolmaster must be superficially omniscient. He must know something of other subjects than his own. More than that, he must know much of professional technic. The history of education, the results of the study of child psychology, the recent development in the science of pedagogy, should be his mental pabulum. The plea that the teacher has no time for many, perhaps for any, of these things is a natural rejoinder. The answer, I suppose, is that he seems to take time for many things that are less worth while. In so far as he does so, is he not confessing that he is only a teacher by sufferance, and that he is not so wholly and interestedly devoted to his profession as are most lawyers and physicians and preachers to theirs? I hold the profession of teaching second to none of these. Should I, then, absolve the teacher from reading his professional literature when I should berate that physician who did not keep up with the latest practice in appendectomy? Should you employ a doctor who did not subscribe to and regularly read the "Medical Journal"? Should you employ a lawyer whom you knew to be ignorant of the latest principles of legal practice? Should you pay $1,000 a year to send your son to a school whose masters were ignorant of the best thought of ancient and modern authorities on how to do the thing you paid them to do; who were confessedly ignorant of those principles knowledge of which alone can qualify a man as an expert in the thing he undertakes to do? Teachers owe it to themselves, to their pupils, to their school, to their profession, to make of themselves skilled artisans, qualified to work in the materials they are set to fashion.

This stern regimen should be in no wise a damper to enthusiasm nor a lion in the path. It should be, and will be, to every right-thinking teacher a challenge and an inspiration. If earnest and never-ceasing thirst for knowledge is not his, how can he, in all conscience, ever again speak word of reproof to dull, reluctant youth? Let him not, in any event, be hypocritical; let him not strive to cast out the mote from the student's astigmatic eye until he has first cast out the beam from his own purblind one. May we not, then, summarize the whole matter of the obligation of the teacher, and do it simply and broadly? *It is his duty to grow, and to become increasingly productive.*

THE Privileges and the Rewards. "Yes," says the disgruntled schoolmaster, "it is a rare privilege to 'have a boy at your board, in your path, in all your movements; to be boy-rid, sick of perpetual boy.' It is a privilege, indeed, to live a life of killing routine, the body-slave of bells, the servile minion of monotony. It is a privilege to be 'the hired man of an autocratic principal,' seldom praised, often blamed, and in danger each year of summary or of polite dismissal. It is a privilege, I suppose, to grub for a pittance and die in a poorhouse, content to accept my final reward in heaven, since none has been vouchsafed me here."

Now, every one of these plaints is literally true; and yet I quarrel with the schoolmaster who makes them, for the very reason that in the making he has deliberately classified himself in that group of pedagogues described by Lamb and sneered at by the critics. Unless the schoolmaster can magnify his joys and minimize his sorrows, play a strong crescendo on the theme of his privileges and rewards and soft-pedal his misfortunes—unless he can do these things in a spirit of essential optimism, he might as well part company with his pupils and, like poor old Mr. Mell, fold up his flute and steal out into the night. But any right-minded teacher will maximize his blessings, and a count of these will certainly be a long one.

In the first place, ours (and here, you see, I adopt the first person) is a consecrated profession. We are set apart for a great and a notable work. We should never for a moment forget this fact; its fundamental character is too obvious. We are priests before the altar-fires of childhood and youth, and it is ours to see that the incense burned is fragrant and that it is not offered up to Baal or Dagon. Some may object to the Levitical character of the figure; they can hardly object, however, to the fundamental truth of the imagery. I have long remembered and often repeated what a high school teacher said to me when I was a boy: "The profession of teaching is more important than the profession of preaching; the teacher *forms*, the preacher *re*forms. When the time shall have come that the teacher does his work as it should be done, the preacher will have left him little or nothing to do." I place first, therefore, among the amenities of our profession this sense of satisfaction that comes (or ought to come) from the realization of the importance of the work we have to do. There is no greater work, for it is work upon the foundations of human society. To vary the figure, we are preparing the soil, planting the seed, cultivating the growing plant. Without us there could be no harvest, no reaping and gathering into barns, no food for the nourishing of human society, no onward progress in the strength of that nourishment. Let every teacher, then—not in conceit, but in humility—remember the importance of his work, and take comfort therein.

Closely analogous to my first point is my second: we are active in a profession whose work is the most widely discussed of any in the world to-day. As I remarked earlier, whatever the contempt in which the pedagogue is held, there is a generally popular conception of the dignity and worth of education. This popular conception is fostered by the widest possible publicity given by press, forum, and pulpit. From these sources come discussions of education in its wider aspects; from our own multifarious journals, pamphlets, and papers come discussions of education in its narrower aspects—method, technic, procedure. It is generally felt, both in and out of the profession, that education is the largest single problem with which the world wrestles to-day; that it is the cure for all national ills and the panacea for world sickness. There is prevalent, too, the feeling that we are on the threshold of new discoveries in educational method; that there will burst a great and sudden light which will illumine the whole field; that there will be turned up the philosopher's stone, which shall transmute all educational endeavor into the gold of intellectualism. To live and to work in the midst of this universal glow is worth something; to

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be active in a profession dealing with problems acknowledged so great is surely rich compensation in itself.

In the third place, it is given us, if we choose to embrace the opportunity, to contribute to that universal discussion which has made the problem of education the most talked of problem in the world. We are able to write papers for this or that learned (or quasi-learned) society; to compose diatribes to be read at clubs; to edit a book or deliver an address; to kick up a little dust in the world, and watch it settle on quite inoffensive and indifferent people, who are thus made aware of our existence; to exhibit our bit of *ego*, in other words, in such a way as to stir our pride, soothe our vanity, and heal our wounds. The President of the United States can really get no more out of his activities than we out of ours—and I fancy he works much harder than we to get what he gets in the way of egotistical satisfactions.

Let us progress, then, to my fourth of the schoolmaster's amenities: he works in an unusually congenial atmosphere. Boys and girls are good fun, after all, and a man's colleagues in most good schools are men and women of parts. The least attractive of us has something of social grace; the most stupid has something of intellectual interest. We are, moreover, at work as a unit on a common problem, and that a fascinating one. There is *esprit de corps* among us. We like one another, despite occasional bickerings; and we trust one another, despite occasional interdepartmental jealousies. Let us not underrate the value of this congenial atmosphere when we come to list our assets and liabilities as teachers.

We may regard, in the next place, our good fortune in being out of the uncongenial atmosphere of modern industrial life. The world is money-mad. It is filled with the inane strife and senseless racket of money-grubbing and money-grabbing. And money was never before so eagerly sought as an end in itself, not as a means to an end. The fortune is the thing, not the durable satisfactions of life which money may, when rightly spent, assist in buying. When I left my home in the Middle West eighteen years ago, I left a city of 20,000 people whose paramount characteristic was simple tastes and simple pleasures. When I go back now, I find a city of 70,000 people; a city grimy with factory smoke, reeking with gasoline fumes, a city aping metropolitan ways and seeking metropolitan pleasures. A few of the simple old friends remain; but many have grown rich, and with their riches have purchased the cheap pleasures which only the rich can buy. It is on the occasions of these visits that I am glad to be poor, glad to have preserved the old simple tastes, glad to be a teacher.

This, then, is my sixth of the amenities: the fact that we are compelled to cultivate simple tastes and to find our pleasures in the simple but real satisfactions of life. We may be poor in this world's goods, but we are rich in the moral and spiritual benefits that necessarily accrue from that very poverty. We do not have to be constantly reminding ourselves that happiness is not a purchasable commodity, but comes from within, out of the rich fullness of heart and soul. That is a truism which we daily accept because of its personal demonstration in our lives. We are spared the classic plaint of poor old Bridget Elia. "I wish the good old times would come again," she said, "when we were not quite so rich. . . . A purchase is but a purchase now that you have money enough and to spare. Formerly it used to be a triumph. . . . A thing was worth buying then, when we felt the money that we paid for it. . . . There was pleasure in eating strawberries before they became quite common. . . . What treat can we have now?" As teachers, our treasures are of the heart, our pleasures are of the mind. We are rich indeed.

Akin to the last is another substantial benefit that is ours. We are constantly under the goad to live cleanly, constantly under strong moral pressure to be our best, for we are constantly under the fiercest scrutiny as examples for the young. "This makes for hypocrisy," you say. I can only enter my strong denial. This fact prompts the right kind of teacher not so much to cover his faults in hypocritical fashion as to strive to make his real self square with his outward bearing. Such an impulse, long continued, is bound to bear fruit in better impulses, nobler aspirations. Let us be grateful, as we summarize our blessings, that we are spared some of the moral pitfalls so prevalent in business and in many of the professions.

Another, perhaps one of the greatest, of our advantages is that we are conscious of intellectual growth in the very prosecution of our professional duties. Those of my friends who have any intellectual interests at all are constantly reminding me of my conspicuous advantage over them. I live in an atmosphere of books; but they, if they are to acquire any bookishness whatever, must snatch a moment here and a moment there as a pittance of time is allowed them from the treadmill of their daily occupation. Perhaps teachers are, as the critic quoted says, "diluters and retailers of the ideas of their superiors." But this should prove no very great stigma, after all. The infant takes his cow's milk diluted when he is weaned; and surely this same critic himself would not advocate feeding an adolescent on "Prejudices, First and Second Series." The point here is that, while we may constantly be stooping to inferior minds in our class-rooms, we are constantly too in the presence of our superiors, whose ideas we "dilute and retail." Ours is a profession which lives, through books, with the great minds of every age. We *do* lead intellectual lives—or at least we may. I understand fully, therefore, the tone of envy that is heard from every one of my old business friends who comes to visit me: "If only I could live in an atmosphere such as surrounds you!"

Not only do we find intellectual growth in the pursuit of our profession, but also do we find a large part of every year ours to do with as we please—to study, to travel, to grow. The poorest teacher in the world is rich in time. "The cost of a thing," says Thoreau, "is the amount of what I call life which is required to be exchanged for it, immediately or in the long run." And Robert Louis Stevenson adds: "The price we have to pay for money is paid in liberty." If liberty be the great human medium of exchange, the gold standard of human values, then are we rich indeed, for of liberty we have more than four full months every year—a third of every twelvemonth. How pitiful seems the "two weeks off" of the usual young man of business! How inadequate the month to which he treats himself when he has achieved some measure of independence! We are millionaires—in time. It is only a question as to how we squander our patrimony. But if we will, we can use it to purchase the best that life has to offer.

I have come to my last point—and the most important. It is this: We are in our daily tasks at work with the most valuable of all materials set to men's hands for fashioning, and it is, of all materials, the most plastic. We may sometimes doubt the plastic character of our raw material, but it is clay to the potter's hand nevertheless. We do fashion lives. We do accomplish things with human souls. This is the prime privilege, the chief reward, in one. I have elsewhere said that "work with boys is at once the most inspiring and the most discouraging of labors. In no other profession do results come so slowly or seem so uncertain; in no other field of labor does fruitage seem so long deferred." But the fruitage does come, and come in ways that are often past our comprehension. We curse day by day the sievelike memories of our pupils, and as we continue to pour we wonder if anything is ever going to stick. But who can estimate how much remains or of what kind? I had the pertinence of this query borne in on me some weeks ago when a friend was telling me in simple and undramatic fashion of the recent death of his only daughter, a girl of eighteen. She knew she was to die that day, and just before dawn sent for each of the members of the family to say good-by. To her older brother, nearly twice her age, she said: "You have been the best brother in the world. You never even scolded me when I turned over your type." Her allusion was not clear to those about the bedside until they remembered that when the girl was a child of three she had, in mere mischievousness, turned over a

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full font of type which her brother had just been distributing. He patiently picked up the type and redistributed them, with no word of reproof to the child. Through all the fifteen years that had elapsed no mention of this incident had ever been made; it was nearly forgotten. But the girl of eighteen remembered it on her deathbed as one of the salient impressions of her whole life; and on that incident of her babyhood hung the sum total of her impressions of her brother.

The fruitage of our work, though many times long deferred, is real. Definite satisfactions come to teachers who see their old pupils, perhaps many, perhaps few, but always some, taking a real part on the stage of the world's affairs. The teacher's name is not blazoned in electric bulbs as producer or manager before the theater of the pupil's achievements; but the teacher is conscious of being in the wings, somewhere behind the footlights. Something of the drama he prepared is being enacted there upon the stage, and he is satisfied not to be under the spotlight. He is content, with Milton, to remember that—

> Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
> Nor in the glistering foil
> Set off to the world, nor in broad rumor lies,
> But lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes
> And perfect witness of all-judging Jove;
> As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
> Of so much fame in heaven expect thy meed.

The teacher, the true teacher, is willing to work and to wait. The teacher, the true teacher, knows the worth of what he is doing, and is content.

GLASS BOTTLES AND COMMON SENSE

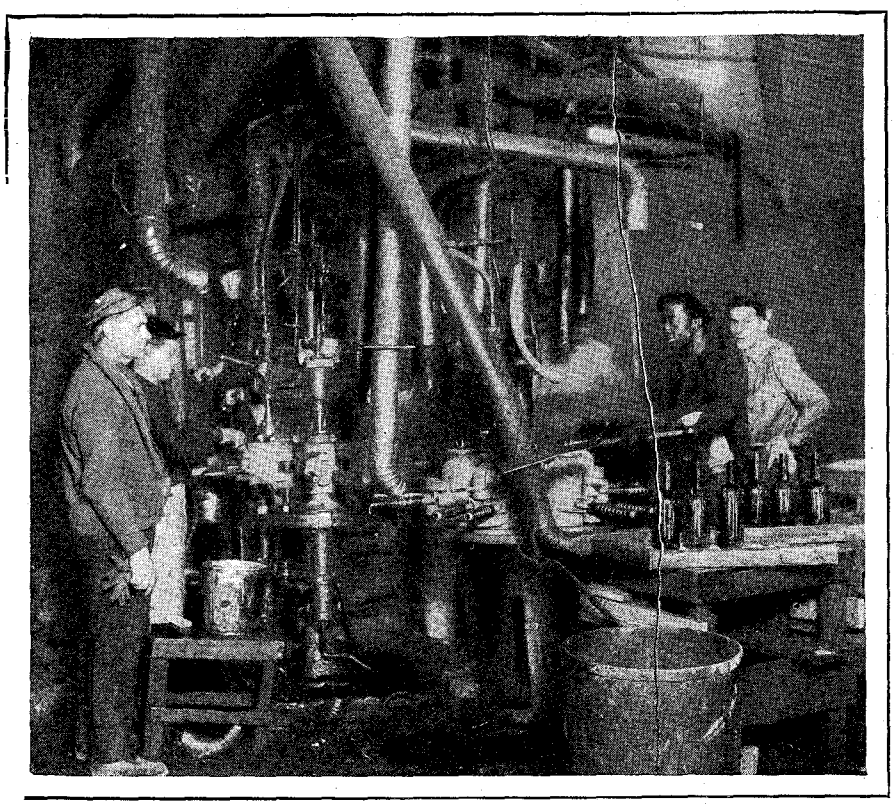
BY SHERMAN ROGERS

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

"THE rights of one citizen end where those of another begin." This statement was not made by college professor, a community worker, politician, not even by a judicially inclined lawyer, but it was made by James Maloney, Vice-President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

The labor leader was quoting a Frenchman, adding, however, that he believed it was the best definition of the rights and duties of organized labor members as men. That isn't all. This spirit prevails in general throughout the glass bottle industry from both manufacturers and workers.

I delivered an address before the Pennsylvania State Industrial Association at Harrisburg recently, and just preceding my address John A. Voll, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, delivered a wonderful address that greatly impressed me. The meat of his address was a plea for co-operation between the employer and the employee, for a thorough understanding between those two parties and a settlement of all serious disputes by voluntary arbitration. His speech was more or less of the "cross of service" variety. His plea for good wages was based on the declaration that labor was entitled to good wages, but was at the same time under obligation to do an honest full day's work. The labor leader was just as emphatic that the employer must do the square thing. He must play fair with both the worker and the public.



Keystone

BOTTLE-MAKING.—THE BATCH IS DRAWN FROM THE FURNACE AS A WHITE-HOT LIQUID. AN OPERATOR DIPS IT OUT, PANNING THE THICK LIQUID FROM A METAL SCOOP, WHILE ANOTHER OPERATOR WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS CUTS OFF A PROPER AMOUNT WHICH FALLS INTO THE MOLD. COMPRESSED AIR BLOWS THE BOTTLE INTO SHAPE

Half an hour later we were seated in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car bound from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Mr. Voll looked me over and said:

"Mr. Rogers, I agree with a great deal of your speech. We have most of the fundamental principles you talked of in our organization. We have industrial representation. That is, each shop has its own committee to deal with the management. The business agent exists, but his power for autocratic practice is curbed. I will explain to you, a little later on, why and how. This shop committee, composed of workmen inside the factory, takes up all grievances arising with the management. If, however, they fail to agree after thrashing the matter out thoroughly, the International President of the union is called in. He settles about ninety per cent of the disputes that he is requested to adjudicate. If, however, the management and the President are unable to arrive at an agreement, the President temporarily makes a decision in the matter and the dispute is carried before the sessions of the Final Wage Conference. In other words, in the glass bottle industry, composed of nearly 10,000 workers and many manufacturers both large and small, we have an arbitration committee that has functioned for a great many years.

"This arbitration board is composed of about ten union leaders who are selected at the Glass Bottle Blowers Workers' annual Convention and the same number of manufacturers who are appointed by the Chairman of the National Bottle Manufacturers' Association.

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We have this annual arbitration conference to settle all disputes instead of resorting to strikes, and for the last twenty years we have not had one generally affecting the industry.

"The twenty members that meet at this general conference select a chairman. We have always, by unanimous approval, selected the Chairman of the Manufacturers' Association for that position. The decisions have always been fair. Many times when the conference would deadlock we have called on the Chairman to hand down a decision, and it has practically always been favorable to us. In fact, I think it always has been—but our industry is organized on a basis whereby there is no loose talk on either side. When we get to our general conference, every statement made is a statement of sincerity, and the party making the statement, whether he represents the employers or employees, finds out where he stands before he makes it. Several times delegates of both workers and manufacturers have made statements in the final wage conference that were not based on fact. They were quickly eliminated from the picture, and, as a result, we have no rash statements made by either side in our industry.

"Now I'll explain what I mean by the 'curbing' of the business agent. The shop committee, or direct representation between the committee of workmen and the manufacturer, does not eliminate the business agent as an official, but it does place him in a position where he cannot call men out; it also places him in a position where he cannot make a misstatement regarding the worker to the employer or the employer to the worker. His hand would be immediately 'called' if he did. It has not curbed him in his legitimate authority. Grievances between the men and management are adjudicated by the workmen's committee and the management, instead of the business agent being the sole arbiter between the men and the management. The workmen's committee, the business agent, and the management, naturally, have got to predicate their contentions on facts, because they know that, in event of a dispute, the case is reviewed by the final arbitration board, and if either side has made any misstatements they are going to be brought to light and the offending parties are not only censured but quickly lose their established position. Therefore we have had harmony in our industry because we have established a relationship that engenders both confidence and respect and compels conservative deliberation."

By this time I was doubly interested in the organization Mr. Voll represented. Here was a union and a manufacturers' association working on a basis where the prosperity of the industry was the first consideration and where the prosperity of both the worker and the company was not jeopardized by hasty, ill-considered, or ill-informed action by either side. Here was an arbitration board set up for an entire industry which brought the possibility of a strike to a negligible minimum.

There was a very interesting story told about one of the recent conventions. Concessions had been asked by the manufacturers of the union.

The wage conference arbitration board had been in session for a week. Nothing had been accomplished. The leaders of both sides were on "feather edge." They were irascible and unconciliatory. Finally, on Saturday night, several of the delegates had their transportation engaged. A motion was made that the conference adjourn, which would mean that anything might happen in the interim. The manufacturers' organization might break up; open shop might be declared or disintegration of the workers' organization might take place. Yet, in the face of this, both sides in their distraught mental condition were unable to reach a compromise. A manufacturer proposed a resolution to adjourn. The resolution was seconded.

At this juncture another manufacturer arose and said:

"Gentlemen, my conscience would bother me a great deal if we were to adjourn this conference in this manner. We are not so far apart but what we can agree on a solution. Our nerves are all on edge. I propose that we adjourn the meeting for the day and meet again next Monday morning. That will give us all of to-night, to-morrow, and to-morrow night to think this matter over. We will meet Monday morning feeling different than we do now. I don't think we have a moral right to bring this conference to a close without coming to some agreement on the question involved."

His proposal was accepted. The meeting adjourned and the men left for their respective hotels. Monday morning, when the session was resumed, it took only a very few moments for the board to reach an amicable adjustment.

The most noteworthy feature of this permanent, annual arbitration conference is the fact that both sides speak their hearts out. They are cool, clear, and each side puts up a strong argument. They leave nothing unsaid, but the fact that they must tell the truth places a ban on unnecessary misunderstanding.

The relationship that has been established in the glass bottle industry means a great deal to me. It settles one of the contentions that have been brought to my attention rather forcibly during the last two years by union labor leaders. These leaders have pointed out that industrial representation should work just as successfully under union conditions as under conditions where men were not unionized. I have always agreed with them, but I could not find a place where they had it in operation—that is, where closed-shop conditions existed. I know of several labor organizations that practically work on an open-shop basis with committee representation and it is successful, but here it works out in both an efficient and successful manner under closed-shop rules.

I have for several years bitterly opposed the czarlike authority vested by many local unions in the business agent or "walking delegate." He has been able to keep the employer and employee from understanding each other. Providing that he was mentally dishonest, it was very easy for him to make a lot of rash, untruthful statements to the workmen, because they would have no way of learning the truth. But in the case of the glass bottle industry the contact established between the office and the shop prevents the business agent from making false statements to the men about the employer and *vice versa*.

If the American Federation of Labor would apply this same system all over the country, about nine-tenths of public prejudice would be immediately eliminated. If they had industrial representation as the basic principle of adjudicating shop troubles, with an arbitration board to settle cases that the management and men could not settle, the workers would at once gain the confidence and sympathy of the public, and there is no employer big enough to ignore, at the present time, an adverse public sentiment.

The remarkable part of the glass bottle workers' arbitration conference is in the fact that the minutes of the meetings are published by the union and distributed broadcast among their membership. This gives every worker in the industry a chance to realize the difficulties confronting the employers; knowing this, they base their wage agreements and working conditions on facts instead of some agitator's imagination. In other words, the glass bottle workers have a thorough knowledge of the industry, and therefore have no illusions about criminal profits on the part of the employer. A wonderful result is only natural. There is no body of workmen in America where the efficiency is greater than in the glass bottle industry. Men work because they know why they must work. They know the amount of work they must do to give themselves a decent wage.

The glass bottle worker has three protections: First, he is immune from I. W. W. doctrines—he knows better because he knows the truth. Second, he has confidence in his wage schedules because he understands the conditions existing throughout the industry that he is engaged in. Third, he is satisfied because he knows that his employer cannot take advantage of him, even if he wants to. In other words, he knows he can get justice without striking for it; therefore he is not thinking about a strike.

The glass bottle manufacturers and workers have made a great step in the direction of peace and progress in industry. They recognize the most important factor in industrial relations by realizing that "the rights of one citizen end where those of another begin."

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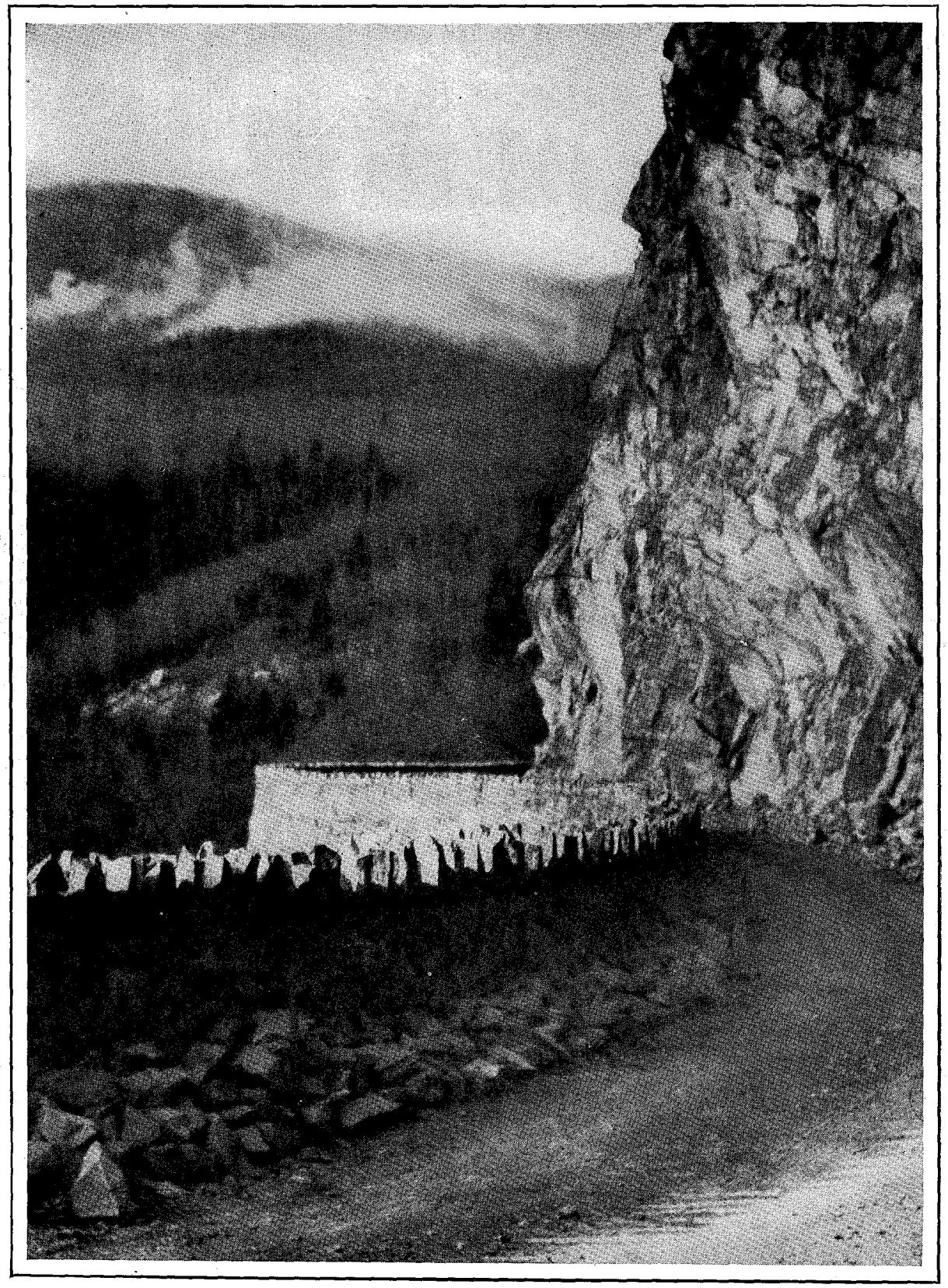
A GREAT SCENIC HIGHWAY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRY HOYT MOORE



The new Storm King Highway will be part of the State road running along the west shore of the Hudson River from New York City to Albany. The section of the highway here illustrated runs from West Point to Cornwall, through the finest part of the Highlands of the Hudson. The above photograph shows the road as it runs along the precipitous side of Storm King Mountain. A noble view of Newburgh Bay lies behind the observer standing at this point. The highway has been under construction for several years; it is a triumph of engineering skill, and will take its place with the Corniche Road, the Amalfi Drive, the road in the Crimea along the Black Sea near Yalta, the Columbia River Highway, and other splendid scenic roads of the world. The highway, it is planned, will be open to the public this summer, in July or August

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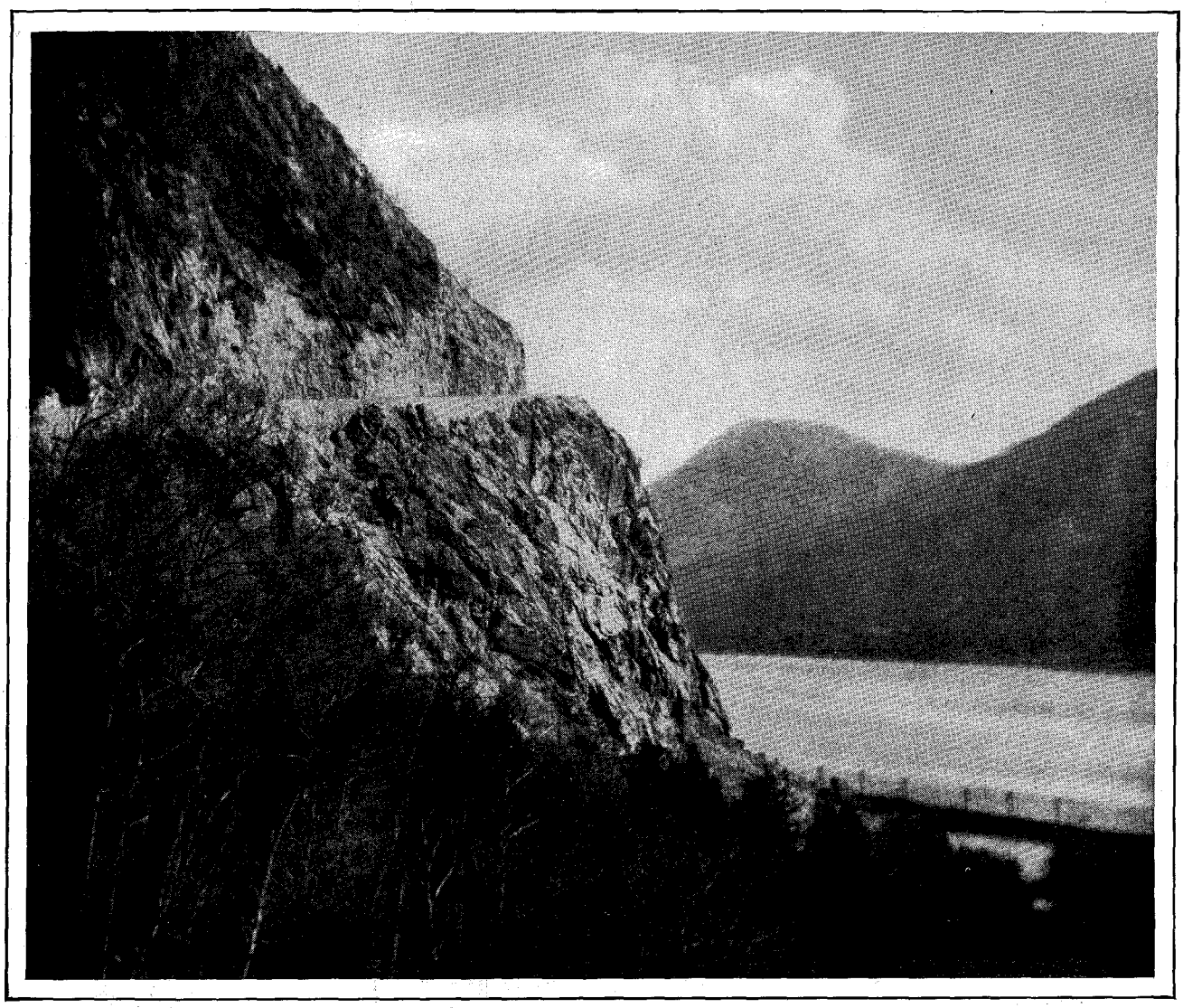

THE HIGHWAY ON STORM KING MOUNTAIN, SEEN FROM BELOW, LOOKING NORTH

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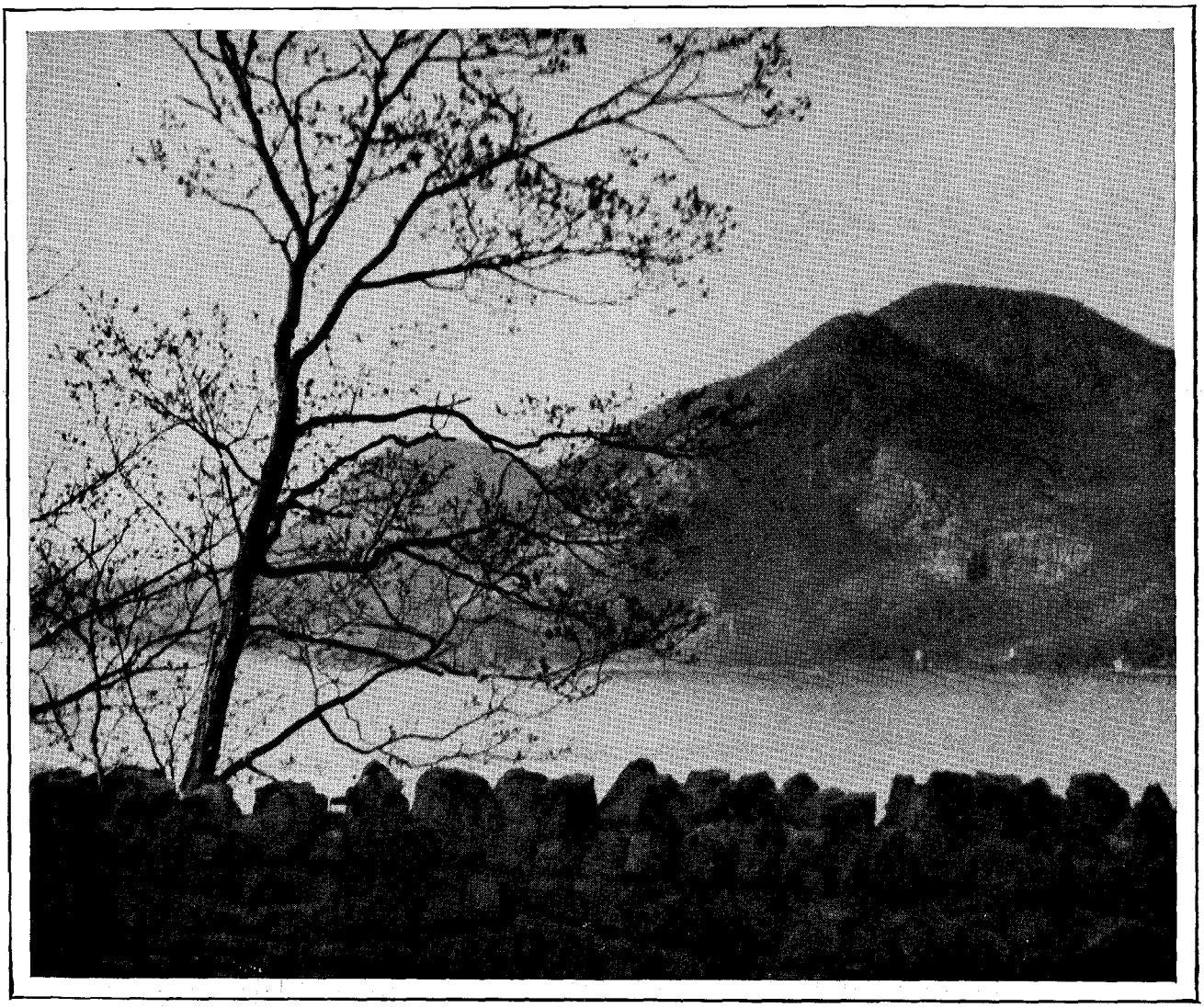

LOOKING ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER TOWARD BREAKNECK MOUNTAIN ON THE EAST SHORE

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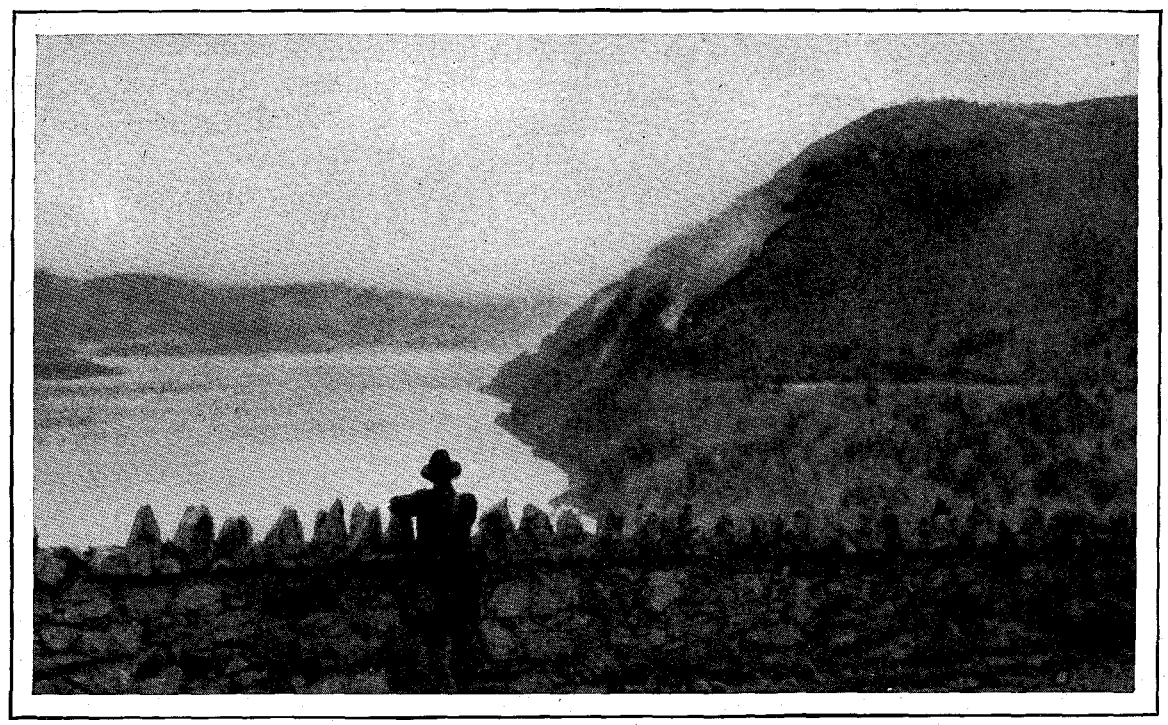

LOOKING DOWN THE HUDSON RIVER FROM STORM KING

ROAD CONSTRUCTION DURING THE FINAL STAGES OF WORK

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AIR FORCES AND BRITISH EMPIRE DEFENSE

BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ASTON, K.C.B.

CERTAIN facts disclosed in recent House of Commons debates should be of interest not only in the United Kingdom but elsewhere. In 1918, when the Great War came to an end, Britain possessed about 22,000 aircraft, compared with France with 20,000 and Germany with 18,000. Some idea of the wastage of machines and the tremendous output for replacement and reinforcement may be gathered from the figures given a short time ago by Brigadier-General Groves in the London "Times." Between January and October, 1918, the figures for the Royal Air Force show an output of 26,685 machines and 29,561 engines. Captain Guest's figures for the Air Force showed that we were lately keeping up 31½ squadrons, of which 6 were in India, 8 in Irak (Mesopotamia), 3 in Egypt, 1 in Palestine, 1½ in the Mediterranean co-operating with the navy, and only 12 in the United Kingdom. There are 12 machines in a British squadron. France, we were told, maintains an air force for home defense of about 62 squadrons, and a French squadron includes 8 airplanes for fighting and 12 for bombing. Germany is developing commercial flying on a large scale and establishing a number of new air routes. Captain Guest claimed in his speech on the estimates that 200 miles an hour is a normal speed for airplanes and 560 miles continuous flight an ordinary performance. That gives a radius of action of under 300 miles, so the disturbing statistics for European developments are of more direct interest to the people of Great Britain than to those in other parts of the Empire. The people of Great Britain showed their confidence in the future by cutting down the air estimates by £7,500,000, and the number of air officers and men originally proposed for 1922–3 by 9,700.

At present no one in the United Kingdom is taking much interest in the "next war," or, at all events, most people are content to accept the assumption that it will not come for at least ten years, so that under present conditions it is better to balance the Budget, improve our credit, reduce taxation, and so develop industries and reduce the number of unemployed. It is thought to be better to face uncertain risks of European war than the certainty of bankruptcy involved in spending enough upon armaments to secure us from air attack by our neighbors, besides keeping up a one-Power standard in capital ships and a strong enough army to police the Empire and defend its land frontiers. As matters stand at present, if we assume the existence of an enemy in Europe within petrol range of airplanes—say 300 miles to-day, which may be indefinitely increased during the above-mentioned ten years—and if we assume the possession by such a prospective enemy of sufficient resources to conduct air attacks on a large scale upon the United Kingdom, then we are not in a position to meet the menace. Let me hasten to add that I do not believe that any such prospective enemy at present exists.

After careful investigation of expert opinion, we are driven to the conclusion that any great industrial nation acting upon the principles of Clausewitz and the German War Book would be able within a few hours of the order being given to devastate whole cities with poison gas and explosives in any foreign country within the radius of action of aircraft. There would be no adequate "defense" against such danger. Anti-aircraft guns could not give sufficient protection, and defending aircraft could not always be in the air at the right place. The only deterrent would be the prospect of reprisals.

One of the other principles of Empire defense accepted by the representatives of the British Empire in 1907 was that of individual responsibility for local defense. We are not at present making provision in the United Kingdom for local defense against the gruesome form of warfare which air enthusiasts tell us will be adopted in the "next war." It is only fair that that point should be made clear to all peoples having the good fortune to be out of range of such European communities as may not yet be heartily sick of the bestial horror of modern scientific warfare.

So much for the air-defense problem, which experts tell us is now confronting the population of the United Kingdom. Another of the axioms of British Empire defense is that by sea power the food supply of that population must be secured. Food would be of little use to people poisoned or bombed. Let us hope that our European neighbors have not forgotten the ultimate issue of a war conducted on similar principles by the Germans in 1914–18. In that hope we are contemplating air attacks upon the United Kingdom in the immediate future with equanimity. The controversy, started by Sir Percy Scott, in the "Times," on the influence of air forces upon the problem of sea power is of greater direct interest to other parts of the Empire. It arose over the proposal to begin in 1922–3 the construction of two British capital ships of about 35,000 tons each in order to maintain a one-Power standard, and to keep up to the 5–5–3 proportion in capital ships between ourselves, the United States, and Japan, as agreed upon at Washington. We read of airplanes capable of dropping 3,000-pound, 4,000-pound, and even 5,000-pound delay-action bombs capable of sinking big ships if dropped by airplanes in their vicinity. We also read of experiments by squadrons of torpedo-dropping airplanes attacking ships from behind smoke screens emitted by buoys dropped by other airplanes. We read of fast vessels capable of carrying such airplanes and taking them all over the world for use against war-vessels, merchant shipping, and industrial towns on the coast. There are no limits to the horrors predicted for the "next war," but, to my mind, a fatal mistake is being made in assuming that, owing to air developments, such a war would be quickly decided. A similar error about armies did much towards bringing about the great catastrophe of 1914. With this mistake is being revived the "great illusion" that war in these days of economic interdependence of nations can bring profit either to victors or vanquished. Let us hope that the air enthusiasts will never in any country be given as free a hand in the initiation or conduct of war as the German militarists were given in 1914. We have had enough of that sort of thing to last us for a generation.

THE BLACK HEARTHSTONE

"If you go to the movies, or if you read stories in magazines that have a few million a week circulation, or if you see him on the minstrel stage, you will get nothing but a pitiful caricature of the Negro. Inevitably he will be shown to be cowardly, absurd, pilfering, scheming, credulous, preposterous. If the characterizations were true, they might be ludicrous; but nearly all of them are shamelessly false. Long have I been amazed that the American public could be for so great a length of time so deeply deluded. Of course it depends on what the public wants: the truth or merely something to create laughter, a portrait or a cartoon—and even the cartoon lacking that crude sapiency of justice that a good cartoon has; the mirror held up to nature or merely buffoonery and burlesque. If you would hear the oracle, go to the shrine; if you would know the present truth, and through it come to a clear understanding of it, and therefore to a sane vision of the future, visit the black hearthstone."

Archibald Rutledge, a Southerner by birth and training, carries the reader to this "black hearthstone" in a forthcoming Outlook article. It is as vivid and distinctive a piece of writing as Mr. Rutledge's other essays on Southern life which have previously appeared in these columns.

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ORDER OR DISORDER

BY GUGLIELMO FERRERO

THE question confronting us all to-day is this: "Does order or disorder prevail in the world we live in?" Not such an easy question to answer if we are willing to consider arguments and facts. "The world is crumbling about us," cry those born to despair, while our smiling optimists reply that the world is jogging along as well as ever it did.

Nevertheless we have seen too many old régimes, that we had come to look upon as century-seasoned oaks, blown down like rotten tree-trunks by a sudden wind.

The decade from 1908 to 1918 is the biggest graveyard that history has yet had to provide for deceased republics and monarchies. It is a Potters' Field where Asia, Europe, and America, Christians and Mussulmans, the white and yellow races, have thrown *pêle-mêle* the corpses of their governments, dead of a sudden revolution.

The Turks inaugurated the burial-ground by throwing into it the absolutism of the Caliphate. Mexico provided the next funeral cortège, burying an ancient, Roman-style dictatorship that had grown old with him in whose person it lived. China then hastened to bring up her dead Manchu dynasty, that had breathed its last at the proclamation of the Yellow Republic.

At the first unexpected shot of the Turkish and Chinese revolutions a quiver of hope penetrated Europe's deepest fibers, and America's. The dawn-light of liberty and democracy was penetrating now even to the most distant horizons, and everywhere even the most obstinate shadows of despotism were fleeing. But the illusion did not last long. The old régime had no longer the strength to govern; the new régime was not yet strong enough. In Turkey, in Mexico, in China, it tried to move itself along by sudden starts and jerks—*coups d'état*, martial law, dictatorships hostile to one another. Three immense states, no longer wishing nor able to govern themselves according to their old code, fell into the ghastly sickness of chronic civil war.

But the Potters' Field was not yet full. . . . The Great War began. One after the other the corpses of the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German Empires were thrown into the common grave.

Even the most ancient and illustrious dynasty in Europe, which for three centuries had worn the crown of Diocletian or Constantine, was to disappear. The red flag that Lamartine had refused to hoist on the Hôtel de Ville in 1848 now rippled in the breeze at Potsdam and Schoenbrunn. And again for a moment America and Europe saw the promise of marvelous new epochs, and the dawn of unknown happiness lighting a world freed now from the tyrannies of the past. At a stroke the great dream of 1848 seemed reality; Poland restored, republics at Moscow, Berlin, and Vienna, kings deposed, nations called to govern themselves, and universal suffrage crowned at last as sovereign of a liberated Europe!

But this illusion too was short-lived. In Russia and in Hungary the democratic revolution, after taking a few lurching steps, suddenly stumbled and fell. In a few months universal suffrage gave way to military dictatorship, whose sole title to the right to govern is force; and force is, of all the elements of governmental authority, the most uncertain, the most capricious, the most subject to change, and, when all is said and done, the weakest. In the other states which have sprung up on the ruins of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern Empires the will of the people, expressed through the vote, still rules. But, called upon overnight to put on the crown and grasp the scepter, the people's will is weak, uncertain, vacillating. It hesitates, perplexed before its tremendous responsibility; it does not command, it stammers; and with great difficulty it now and then recognizes itself. But in all new states it is torn by discords, at war with itself partly because of old party hatreds inherited from deceased régimes, partly because of inveterate class rivalries and conflicting interests, partly through religious differences and diversities of language and race.

All must needs be uncertain in these new governments—their title to authority, the forces they are able to control, the real will that animates and impels them. Their whisperings, their ambiguous acts, make it impossible for others to understand what is perhaps unintelligible to themselves. No one knows where they came from, where they are going, how long they will last, what they want, nor what they can do; no one knows what obligations to assume towards them, nor in what degree to fulfill them. Their nature is uncertainty, and their uncertainty affects and weakens the few governments that are still sound. With nations as with individuals, it is hard to think, to will, and to act resolutely towards those who do not know what they want nor even what they are.

And it may well be that even to-day the Potters' Field is not full, and is still waiting for other corpses. The explosion in Europe was felt even in Asia. The oldest buildings there already show cracks. England's statesmen had dreamed a dream. Their dream had told them that, though the Russian Empire fell, England would without stirring from her island home remain mistress of Asia, that she would take possession of it by simply lifting a finger. The British statesmen were wrong. The Russian Empire is dragging England along with it to the abyss. Just as long as the Russian Colossus continued to be in its far northern haunt the terror of Asia, England had supporters, friends, political groups eager for her aid and protection in Turkey, Persia, and India. Of two evils one always chooses the lesser. Now that Russia no longer inspires fear, Asia is in revolt even against England. When the greater evil is removed, then the lesser becomes intolerable. England is tottering in India, has not been able to maintain herself in Persia, will not rule long in either Mesopotamia or Constantinople, for the very reason that her powerful rival is no longer there to dispute her prey.

Just as European domination is tottering in Egypt, so it is tottering in Asia. For a double impossibility arose in the Oriental world from the mingling of its ancient traditions with the teachings and customs of the Occident; the impossibility, on the one hand, of continuing to live with its own institutions, and, on the other, that of adopting the institutions of the Western world. Asia's insomnia comes from this double impossibility. The political pharmacopœia of the Occident will seek in vain for a narcotic to put it to sleep again.

Nations whose bones are still healthy and hard are few. For, like its governments, institutions, and principles, the whole world is suffering from a softening of the bony structure, which for the most part is degenerating to pulp.

A government is nothing more nor less than a reply to the question, "Who has the right to control and to what degree? Whose is it to obey and within what limits?" On the answer to this question our solution to all the other questions of life depends.

Every now and then some portion of mankind succeeds in convincing itself that it has solved this problem to perfection; but the ages never grow weary of propounding it again and of trying some new solution.

Yet to-day an unwonted and very curious state of affairs has come about. The entire human race seems to feel dissatisfaction with all the solutions that it has found, no matter where nor in what century. No one of them satisfies, beeause no one of them seems just, nor honest, nor free from insidious deceits. Mankind no longer puts its trust in any of them; and that is why it cannot sleep, why it has lost confidence in itself, that is why it hates the present and despairs of the future.

And in truth those of us who cry out

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that the world is falling to pieces are not entirely mad; we are, as a matter of fact, living in the midst of general and complete disorder; and yet—

And yet every morning our old servant, who but a century ago became our master and our god, our erstwhile slave, Fire, wakes up and summons us all to our tasks. The furnaces are lit, the chimneys smoke, wheels and belts, interlaced, revolve. The farm-hand returns to the field, the workman to the shop, the clerk to the store, the banker to his office. They do not all go to their work as willingly as they did ten years ago; but they do go to work, even though they grumble.

And every day and all day, in Europe as in America, our gigantic production machine goes round ceaselessly and indefatigably, maintaining in the world a kind of order, in place of ancient authorities now shaken or fallen away. Fire and the machines into which it breathes life are our tyrannous masters, obliging us to produce and consume even after our needs are satisfied and our exhausted nerves need rest. The labor of the men of our times is a kind of dull slavery. But, by way of compensation, the slave is no longer alone. He works in herds now, not solitary, as in ancient times. For present-day labor has its chain gangs, links classes and professions together, unites city with country, and binds citizens and states, provinces, peoples, and continents to one another. And so long as this chain does not break, a certain amount of order will prevail in the world, even though all civil and criminal law should be thrown to the dogs, even though philosophy and literature should go mad, even though no government should be able any longer to command obedience, even though civilizations grown too old should fall into dotage.

Fire has to-day become the guardian of law and order in place of King-by-the-grace-of-God, now deposed. The revolutions and wars of the twentieth century have overturned many sanctions and many states that believed themselves immortal. But merely breaking a few wheels and levers does not suffice to destroy the powerful production machine constructed by the twentieth century. For those peoples and nations whose bones are soft, work is a kind of corselet and prop, an external bony structure to support the flesh of those unfortunates whose framework has turned to pulp.

True as it is that the order of the world is disintegrating, it is also true that order still prevails to an almost miraculous degree. One has but to think of the number and venerable age of the governments and princes that within the last fifteen years have crashed to their doom. The world has found a new principle of order; it is the discipline of work, imposed by fire and the mechanisms fire moves. Hence the question confronting us, For how long and to what degree will this new principle play the part of those it has superseded?

Only the future will be able to answer. But whoever, without prejudice or passion, studies the events developing before our eyes will discern two fatal errors which it is possible for the peoples of the earth to commit, but which it is also possible for them to avoid.

The first is that which the Russians are now expiating with hunger and death. In a few weeks the Russians overturned the columns of the old régime; the monarchy, the Church, the bureaucracy, the army. The dynasty removed, the administration decapitated, the Church abandoned to its own tender mercies, the army dissolved or nearly so, there remained of the old order nothing but the great production machine, agriculture, industries, banks, and railways; in other words, property stood alone and naked, no longer protected by the Imperial Guards, by authority, by the Church, by the State and its thousands of bayonets. The temptation to finish the job was irresistible. "Down with property too! What did we have our revolution for if not to destroy property?" Thousands of throats took up the cry, thousands of frantic fools.

The tragedy of that Russian Revolution which began in March and lasted to November, 1918, and which the world does not yet understand, began with that cry. The masses, deaf to reason, wanted the goods of the rich. But the Revolution, having dethroned God and the Czar, still hesitated, as though property were more sacred to it than the cross or the scepter. In that moment of hesitation it showed itself supremely and unconsciously wise. For, having swept away all the other authorities which had for so long maintained order in the Empire, the supreme exigency of the situation was *not to touch* the production machine, to which now fell the task, not only of feeding, but also of binding together the whole social structure.

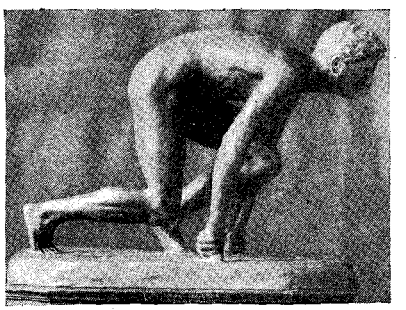
During six months the Revolution hesitated, paralyzed by its instinctive wisdom. But wisdom was its ruin when Folly arrived, for Folly had read somewhere in a German book that no part of the defective world is so fatally defective as its production mechanism, which creates riches at the cost of pain and distributes them unjustly. She had read also that in order to recreate the world this monstrous creature must be destroyed; and, finding it alone one day, no longer well guarded by either spiritual or temporal authority, Folly made quick work of it.

And in the conditions that resulted complete disintegration of the social fabric took place; for men could no longer work. They were deprived of even this restraint and discipline. There no longer remained any principles of order or cohesion. The destroyers tried in vain to improvise a crude military dictatorship with the remnants of the army and police system of the old order. In three years more ruins accumulated in the Russian Empire than three centuries would have brought about in times of less rapid decay. Cities abandoned, roads destroyed, fields devastated, arts and industries exhausted, thousands of men wiped out by pestilence and poverty. And then Famine began.

I say "began" advisedly. For all that is at present laying waste the Russian Empire is merely the precursor of devastation. There is no charity whose purse and heart will suffice, no matter how big they may be, to check the disintegration of a whole society. A part of the Russian people will perish.

The second error is that which the Germans seem bent on committing. It is the opposite of the first. It is the belief that the discipline of work can alone uphold the social order, even when the state is falling into ruins.

In Germany, too, Socialist doctrines have taken up a position within the



THE SPRINTER—A BRONZE BY DR. R. TAIT MC KENZIE

DR. R. TAIT McKENZIE, sculptor, physician, and Director of Physical Training at the University of Pennsylvania, contributes an article to next week's issue of The Outlook on "Variations of Athletic Types." Dr. McKenzie strongly supports Mr. C. K. Taylor's recent plea for a new basis of judging physical development and growth. The article will be profusely illustrated.

In subsequent issues Mr. C. K. Taylor, whose discussions of physical standards in these pages have aroused Nation-wide interest, will contribute two articles of great constructive value to all those concerned with the development of a better boyhood and girlhood. One article deals with height-weight standards for girls; the other is a pioneer classification of children according to behavioristic standards.

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state. But they have not followed the example of the Russian Revolution. Rather, one might say that, disarmed, isolated, despoiled of her colonies, as she is, Germany has identified herself with that gigantic production machine that she has been perfecting these last twenty-five years to the envy and admiration of the world. Germany has gone back to work, and with redoubled fury. Her ships are the only ones in the world not rotting idle in port, her furnaces are the only ones going at full blast. Her workers are the only ones in the world who are working more than a third of the work day; and withal they are receiving, with due deduction for the falling off of the currency, lower wages than before the war.

And this people, which ten years ago was ruled by a Government superlatively strong in authority, force of arms, and that resoluteness that comes from the knowledge that one is respected and feared, not only has no government today, but has not even the chance of having one. Germany no longer wants the old régime. But neither does she like nor understand the new. The former is hateful to her because it recalls a frightful catastrophe. For the latter she feels indifference when she does not feel repugnance. Her Republic is nothing but an expedient due to increasing desperation; and she knows that the tyranny of circumstances will force this unwelcome expedient upon her for a long time to come.

Brought to birth outside the limits of tradition, the daughter of misfortune, possessing neither authority nor prestige, ruled by nonentities, served unwillingly by the bureaucracy, a slave of the past, the German Republic is nothing more than the instrument which is to bring about the final colossal downfall of the public fortunes. It cannot last. Every day it goes deeper into debt, and every day it falsifies a little more the economic values that it possesses. The people wait, resigned, indifferent, as if this frantic destruction were some one else's business, and as though the ruin of the state in no way affected the happiness of its citizens!

It appears, then, that in addition to the Russian catastrophe another surprise is being prepared in Germany. The Russian Revolution committed suicide by destroying, in addition to the state authority, the machinery of production; Germany may commit suicide more slowly by going to the opposite extreme, letting the state fall to ruins by working without ceasing. Fire is a powerful god, but it cannot govern the world alone. It cannot check all the passions hostile to order. A nation cannot long maintain itself by means of external props; it needs sound bone tissue, firm, and elastic withal.

Whether we wish it or not, we shall have once more to answer the eternal question, "Who is to govern, and within what limits? Who is to obey, and to what extent?" The world needs an authority in which it can believe, it needs governments that will govern. This is the need of every race and nation; of Mohammedans and Christians, of whites and blacks, the need of Europe as of America. In this sense the order of the world is profoundly shaken, because this time it is not merely a group of nations and a part of the world that is affected, but the whole world is condemned to begin again the never-ending work of Sisyphus, which is nothing more nor less than the creation of spiritual principles of authority.

The framework of economic relations still supports Western civilization; that is to say, the greater part of Europe and America. But it is useless to pretend that it can support it a long time and alone. We, in our own times, are to learn that it is easier to create great riches than to find a principle of authority capable of imposing reason and justice on passions and interests perpetually at war.

WASHINGTON AT WAR OVER CIVIL SERVICE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

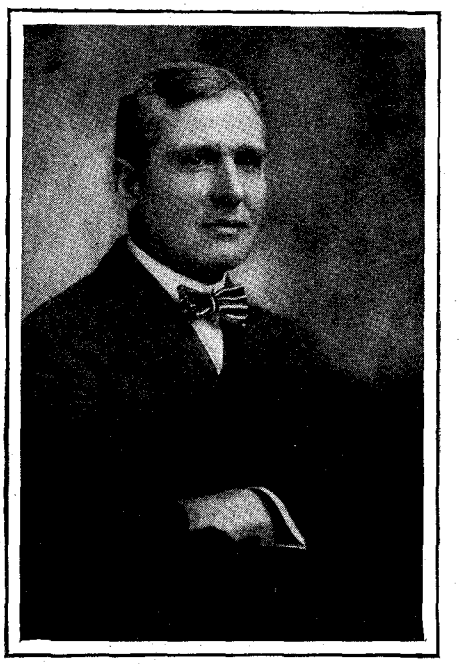
BY NEWTON FUESSLE

IMAGINE yourself a newly appointed Assistant Secretary of War, the Navy, Commerce, Agriculture, or any of the big Federal departments.

You are pleased with your impressive desk, your spacious office, the portraits of statesmen on your walls, and with the official dignity of your position. You take a deep breath and get to work, eager to make an efficient and distinguished record.

You buzz for your secretary, and after a while she strolls leisurely in and starts taking dictation. Your day is crowded with callers, but at about 4 P.M. they cease arriving, and you re-collect your thoughts, draft some more plans, and again summon your secretary. Nobody answers. You glance at your watch. It is 4:31 P.M. You cross to the broad windows, and see floods of employees issuing from the various buildings, all kinds of clerks and attachés, ranging from sprightly flappers to lame and grizzled warriors who were old-timers on the job even when Cleveland was in the White House.

You stalk out of your office in search of some one who can take dictation, but your search is futile. No one with an inkling of shorthand has lingered. Your first contact with the Federal Civil Service has left you a little bewildered. It isn't the sort of thing you have been accustomed to in your business. You clean up your work single-handed as best you can and finally leave your desk, disappointed and chagrined.



WILLIAM D. RITER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL, A LEADER IN THE ATTACK

Next morning you get an early start, determined to make things hum. You look forward with relish to a heavy programme for the rest of the week. But that afternoon your secretary, who knows all the ropes of the department, strolls in and casually remarks:

"I sha'n't be in to-morrow or the next day. I'm going to Baltimore to visit friends."

You look at her in a dumfounded sort of way. She hasn't inquired whether it will suit your convenience to have her be absent on these next two particular days. She has stated her intention with such assurance and finality that you are at a loss for a moment for a reply. And during that moment she sweeps grandly out of your presence.

As the weeks go by you begin to grow more accustomed to the arrogance and indifference of your clerks. With a sinking sensation, you begin to realize that there is something wrong with the operation of Civil Service, and that because of its red tape you cannot possibly execute the amount of work you hoped to accomplish in Washington.

In conversation with some of your colleagues, you find that you are not

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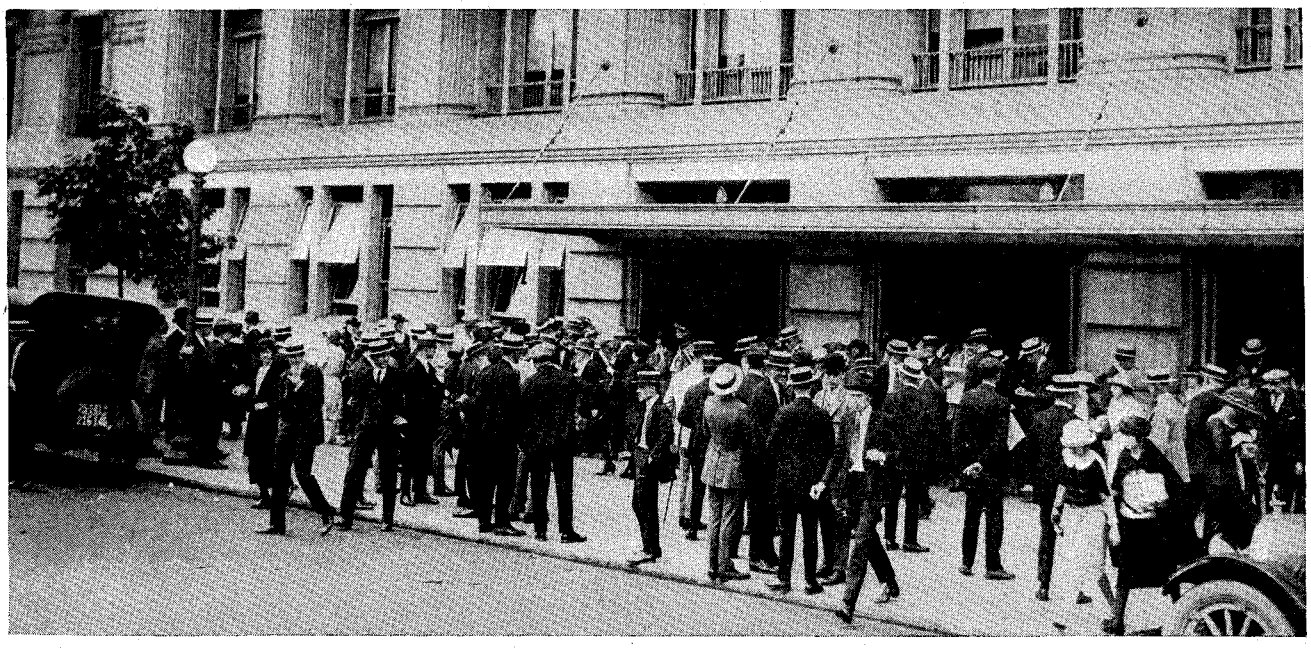

International

"QUITTING WORK ON THE DOT" AT VETERANS' OFFICE, WAR RISK BUREAU

alone in your suspicion that Civil Service, operating under its present rules, is not what it has been cracked up to be. You are shocked at the short hours and criminal waste of time. You cannot imagine private business being conducted under such a system.

THE PRESIDENT'S "RAID"

Behind President Harding's recent "raid" on the Bureau of Engraving there is a powerful undercurrent of official resentment against the Federal system of Civil Service.

While but few openly favor the spoils system as against Government employment subject to control by Federal laws, official Washington, however, is largely impatient and disgusted with, and up in arms against, the accumulation of defects in the present Civil Service regulations.

It is among the officials who were swept into office with the new Administration that the present protest has originated. Many of these officials, coming from private business and professional careers into Governmental responsibility, confess that they find themselves bewildered, baffled, and fairly hamstrung by the insolence and indifference of Civil Service employees, who consider that their jobs are life jobs and most of whom go about their duties with lazy inefficiency.

Assistant Attorney-General William D. Riter is one of the leading insurgents against the defects of the system. He hails from the Rocky Mountains and is a fighter. Another energetic assailant of the system's defects is former Governor William Spry, of Utah, now Commissioner of the General Land Office. These officials, who are apparently the spokesmen for a large number of their colleagues who have been staggered by their first year of contact with Civil Service employees, contend that the system is full of inefficiency and waste.

It is charged that the Civil Service employees in Washington constitute the most powerful and autocratic labor union in the world. They have used their numerical strength to wring one concession after another out of Congress. It seems that clerks working for private enterprises do not know what they are missing. If they are intent on knocking out a reasonably good living with the minimum of effort, they would do better to resign their jobs, pack their bags, and take the first train to Washington.

Since the law provides that no Federal Civil Service employee shall be dismissed unless formal charges have been preferred and submitted to the employee, there has been speculation as to whether President Harding's action in removing from office numerous people in the Bureau of Engraving was entirely legal. But the President actually discharged no one. What he did was to abolish a number of offices. For example, he abolished the office of chief of the Bureau, and then created the office of superintendent of the Bureau. With the previous offices no longer existing, their incumbents automatically no longer had jobs. McKinley is said to have employed the same device. It is a "trick" frequently resorted to by States. At times the change in nomenclature is so trivial as from "*the* department" to "*a* department."

"A HINDRANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT"

Attorney-General Daugherty appeared last March before the House Committee on Appropriations, and expressed the opinion that the present operation of Civil Service offers "an interference in the discharge of public business" and a "hindrance to the Government." He declared that clerks under the present system "are not as anxious, generally, to be in place to commence work on the dot as they are to quit work on the dot."

"I believe if it were not for the Civil Service," he said, "we could get along with less than two-thirds of the number of employees under Civil Service and probably get twice as much work out of them. I discovered, both before I came here as Attorney-General and since, that Civil Service employees spend too much time in trying to work out plans to make themselves secure in their positions."

Referring to a pending piece of litigation, Mr. Daugherty said: "The attorneys that the Government attorneys are expected to meet in preparation, in negotiation, and in court are the best men, the ablest men, that the bar affords. We are compelled to send, in a case involving millions of dollars, one man, two men, sometimes three men, to whom the Government pays $2,500, possibly $7,500 a year. They are meeting two men, three men, five men, ten men, sitting across the trial table, the best men in the country, whose earning capacity is ten times as much as the Government pays. They do well. I want to compliment the men who are in the Department of Justice now for the splendid work they are doing; but they are not under the Civil Service; they work night and day. I was myself at the Department yesterday (Sunday) a good portion of the day and all evening, and there were many men in the Department at work. They were not under the Civil Service."

The Federal Employees' Union promptly passed resolutions condemning the Attorney-General for his remarks and branded them as unwarranted and unfair.

In 1898 Congress passed a law giving

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Civil Service clerks thirty days' vacation each year. The Attorney-General having given the opinion that Sundays and holidays must be counted, Congress was at once importuned to pass legislation nullifying this interpretation. Unable to withstand the pressure, that body passed a statute the following year to the effect that Sundays and holidays must be excluded; in other words, that a thirty-day vacation period means an aggregate of thirty working days. By an Executive Order issued in 1914, the working hours on Saturdays are limited to four hours during the three summer months; and in calculating the vacation period, the Government employee is charged on those days with merely four hours. By these means the net vacation period in each year runs close to one and one-half months—which no business institution in the country would tolerate.

Thirty days of sick leave are also permitted under the law. To take advantage of such sick leave one must present a doctor's certificate; but it appears that these are not very difficult to obtain. A clerk with a disposition to shirk can easily manage to be absent from his desk for nine weeks during the year, with pay. A department's forces have to be doubled during the vacation period if any semblance of work is to be maintained.

In striking contrast to the favoritism shown the Civil Service employee, attention is directed to the Congressional legislation enacted at substantially the same time dealing with employees at the Government navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals. These employees are allowed an annual leave of absence of but fifteen working days. Absence on account of sickness is deducted, and not added, as in the former case.

"To add to the iniquity," said Mr. Riter to me, "Congress passed a law providing that Civil Service clerks shall work not less than seven hours per day, with a proviso—artfully inserted to disguise the meaning of the words just mentioned—that executive heads may, by special order in which the reasons shall be stated, extend these hours. The practical effect and meaning of this legislation is that Civil Service employees must not work in excess of seven hours a day. Laborers and mechanics on any Government project, whose work is just as hard and for the most part equally as concentrated, are, however, required to work eight hours a day. No other body of employees in the whole country are treated with such tender but ridiculous solicitude. I am strongly opposed to the abolition of the Civil Service system, but something must be done to improve its efficiency."

HOW A FORMER UTAH GOVERNOR MANAGES THE PROBLEM

Commissioner Spry, of the General Land Office, is a short, stocky executive with a military bearing, a genial eye, and a gentle voice. He used to be United States Marshal of Utah, and was Governor of his State from 1909 to 1917. His extensive executive experience enables him to cope effectively with Civil Service red tape. The Commissioner has reorganized what was once a rigid and unwieldy staff into a flexible and competent organization. He keeps a continuous record of the work and efficiency of each employee, and from time to time readjusts their salary ratings accordingly. He says he does not tolerate "trouble-making, gossip, chatter, or loafing."

"Civil Service red tape robs young men of initiative," he told me. "The clerk says to himself: 'I am good until I am seventy, and then I get a pension. My future is assured, and I have nothing to worry about.' He gets into a rut and he stays there.

"A Government clerk is retired at the age of seventy unless the chief of the department requests that he stay. It is often difficult for a department head to resist the appeals of elderly clerks who want to remain at work. As a result there are numerous seventy-year-old clerks in Federal Civil Service doing long-hand work that might be done much faster and better on typewriters.

"Judicious executives sometimes persuade aged and disabled employees to take a demotion and the smaller pay that goes with it, in order to remain at work and to be paid more nearly what they are able to earn.

"I have discovered no examples of brain fag among Government clerks," continues Commissioner Spry. "Advantage is constantly being taken of the Government's leniency, and the present Civil Service laws and rules do not insure a reasonable return of effort for money paid out."

CLOGGED WITH DEAD-WOOD

"The trouble with the Civil Service is that it has been accumulating dead-wood for twenty-five years," declares another official. "Government departments are training schools, and the best men graduate into the business or college world. In the long run this clogs the bureaus and departments with the less successful, less aggressive, less able men, who can't be removed except for what is tantamount to criminal offenses. The offense of inefficiency simply can't be reached at all.

"The Civil Service doesn't go into the character and experience of the men it carries on its rolls. Recently, in connection with several appointments, the men who took the Civil Service examinations and passed were practically without exception men who came to Washington and 'crammed' with professional tutors exactly as college men often do. The work they were to be in charge of is such that it requires something like the experience of a ship captain to fit one for, and it offers temptations to graft which only men of character should be subjected to. The records showed nothing as to these two all-important matters.

"The case of the Bureau of Engraving is simply another example of the last straw breaking the camel's back. I could cite other examples where the camel is still limping along loaded with straw, his vertebræ parting gradually and the cord showing, but no break yet.

"Now why can't the officers be given the power of discharge and still protect the Civil Service by being required to draw replacements from its rolls? I think the editorial policy of all forward-looking papers and magazines should be based on defense of the Civil Service, but that does not preclude, I think, championship of the right of Government officers of Cabinet rank to shift the personnel of their teams and to get new blood into their teams where the old blood is anæmic—as it certainly is in most of the bureaus to-day."

"INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO SPOILS SYSTEM"

Possibly it is their own fault that some of the opponents of the system haven't found out how to make reasonably competent use of the equipment at their disposal, but it looks to me as if it takes the ex-Governor of a virile Western State to govern a Civil Service crowd and to throw a lariat round the neck of the system and make it perform.

Defenders of the present system claim that it is infinitely superior to the spoils system, and contend that if an executive is resourceful he can always get the desired results.

"Railroad clerks and clerks in corporations generally," argues one Government official, "get just as rusty as Government clerks. It is the size and tonnage of Civil Service that makes it so rigid, unwieldy, and difficult to handle except under stiff and formal rulings. But even if it is true that Government clerks do not measure up to the efficiency of clerks in private enterprises, this deficiency is largely compensated for by the lower pay of Government clerks, which runs from $900 to $1,600 a year. On Armistice Day there were 917,000 employees in the Federal Civil Service. On July 31, 1921, that number had been cut down to 597,000, and on December 31, 1921, it had been further reduced to 568,000. So, you see, it is always possible to get rid of Civil Service employees when the work is not there."

Another official expressed surprise that Civil Service was under fire, and declared that the only objection to it was the system of rating and classification.

Some of the critics of the present system urge the inauguration of periodic examinations to determine whether employees should be retained or dismissed. Others believe that a system of bonuses for specially good work might help break up clerical indifference. But the present resentful protest of officials who find themselves at the mercy of the system is almost sure to result in important changes and improvements.

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1922.

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POEMS BY ELINOR WYLIE

NOW THAT YOUR EYES ARE SHUT . . .

Now that your eyes are shut
Not even a dusty butterfly may brush them;
My flickering knife has cut
Life from sonorous lion throats to hush them.

If pigeons croon too loud
Or lambs bleat proudly, they must come to slaughter,
And I command each cloud
To be precise in spilling silent water.

Let light forbear those lids;
I have forbidden the feathery ash to smutch them;
The spider thread that thrids
The gray-plumed grass has not my leave to touch them.

My casual ghost may slip,
Issuing tiptoe, from the pure inhuman;
The tissues of my lip
Will bruise your eyelids, while I am a woman.

LILLIPUTIAN

She hoards green cheeses
On a high moonlight shelf;
Her tea-kettle freezes;
The child is an elf.

Her shiny mind is peopled
By brisk goblins, but
Though castled and steepled
The place is Lilliput:

Where I lie bound by subtle
Spider-web and hair,
And the small feet scuttle,
And the gold eyes stare.

PARTING GIFT

I cannot give you the Metropolitan Tower;
I cannot give you heaven;
Nor the nine Visigoth crowns in the Cluny Museum;
Nor happiness, even.
But I can give you a very small purse
Made out of field-mouse skin,
With a painted picture of the universe
And seven blue tears therein.

I cannot give you the island of Capri;
I cannot give you beauty;
Nor bake you marvelous crusty cherry pies
With love and duty.
But I can give you a very little locket
Made out of wildcat hide:
Put it into your left-hand pocket
And never look inside.

FRANCIE'S FINGERS

"Oh, Francie, sell me your fingers
And I will pay you well!"
Sweet flowed that voice, the singer's,
As gillyflowers smell.

"Your fingers are a witch's,
White as china clay,
Thin as willow switches
Pointed up to pray.

For your dinted knuckles
And blue printed wrist
I'll give you my buckles
Of paste and amethyst."

"I will sell my fingers
If you will sell your tongue;
Your voice is a singer's
Whose veins run song.

If apples sprang from heaven
Instead of from the ground,
Their juice could not even
Be sweet as that sound."

"Oh, sell your smallest finger!"
"Your voice is all I fancy!"
"No, no!" replied the singer;
"Oh, no, no!" cried Francie.

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THE BOOK TABLE

AMERICAN NOVELISTS AND AN AMERICAN CRITIC

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

IN a volume published last year Carl Van Doren made an admirable study of "The American Novel," following the development of the form from its inception in our National literature to the close of the nineteenth century. The present book,[1] in which Dr. Van Doren undertakes a discussion of contemporary American novelists, is, in a sense, a sequel to the earlier volume; together they give a picture of American experience and the American mind as they have found reflection in our fiction.

Dr. Van Doren's "Contemporary American Novelists" is unquestionably an interesting, stimulating, and provocative book. It reveals the salient characteristics of his critical equipment: a vigorous and independent judgment, a capacity for acute analysis, fine insight. It reveals likewise an intelligent interest in ideas for their own sake and a receptivity to innovation and to vitality from which our criticism cannot help but benefit.

In some ways the publication of such a book as Dr. Van Doren's is very significant. It shows, in the first place, that we are beginning to have a foundation in criticism for our creative writing. And it indicates that our criticism is becoming intellectually aware of literature as a going concern. For many years the bulk of American criticism has been confused and embarrassed by any reference to contemporary thought or expression; its familiar province has been the past, its atmosphere a dingy and moribund pedantry. Under the influence of the doctrine that "criticism of one's contemporaries is merely conversation," it has largely spent its energy fighting sham battles with antique tactics and obsolete weapons. Under these conditions, to expect from our critics any interpretation of or contact with literature as a vital experience has been almost futile. But within the past few years there have been signs of a change; criticism has had a belated revival of consciousness. Regardless of any agreement with its conclusions, a book like Dr. Van Doren's, in which insight and scholarship have been brought to bear upon the material and the problems of current activity, is assuredly a symptom of health.

That lack of agreement with some of Dr. Van Doren's conclusions is likely to occur is in itself only an indication that they are stimulating and provocative. The book is divided into four sections, of which the first discusses at some length the schools of local color and romance in the American novel with which the nineteenth century was brought to a close. "The prevailing school of naturalism," Dr. Van Doren observes, "has made its principal advance upon the passing school of local color by a sacrifice of genial neighborliness; no less exacting and detailed than their predecessors, the naturalists have insisted upon bringing criticism in and measuring the most amiable locality by wider standards. Here lies the essential point of difference between the old style and the new."

From his consideration of the matrix of naturalism Dr. Van Doren proceeds to a thorough and penetrating discussion of each of "ten living novelists who seem to him most distinguished or significant," closing his book with "some account of the school of fiction just now predominant." The novelists whom he has selected for extended comment are Hamlin Garland, Winston Churchill, Robert Herrick, Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser, whom he groups together in a chapter suggestively entitled "Argument;" and Booth Tarkington, Edith Wharton, James Branch Cabell, Willa Cather, and Joseph Hergesheimer, who are dealt with in a chapter entitled "Art." Into these two chapters have gone much discriminating analysis and balanced sympathy, and they are full of brilliant flashes of penetration. For example, of Winston Churchill Dr. Van Doren says: "He came during a moment of national expansiveness. Patriotism and jingoism, altruism and imperialism, passion and sentimentalism, shook the temper which had been slowly stiffening since the Civil War. Now, with a rush of unaccustomed emotions, the national imagination sought out its own past, luxuriating in it, not to say wallowing in it. In Mr. Churchill it found a romancer full of consolation to any one who might fear or suspect that the country's history did not quite match its destiny. . . . Morally he [Mr. Churchill] has been strenuous and eager; intellectually he has been belated. Whether he has been writing what was avowedly romance or what was intended to be sober criticism, he has always been the romancer first and the critic afterwards. And yet since the vogue of historical romance passed nearly a score of years ago Mr. Churchill has honestly striven to keep up with the world by thinking about it. . . . Once taken by an idea for a novel, he has always burned with it as if it were as new to the world as to him. Here lies, without much question, the secret of that genuine earnestness which pervades all his books: he writes out of the contagious passion of a recent convert or a still excited discoverer. Here lies, too, without much question, the secret of Mr. Churchill's success in holding his audiences: a sort of unconscious politician among novelists, he gathers his premonitions at happy moments, when the drift is already setting in. Never once has Mr. Churchill, like a philosopher or a seer, run off alone."

Of Theodore Dreiser Dr. Van Doren says: "Not only has Mr. Dreiser never allowed any one else to make up his mind for him regarding the significance and aims and obligations of mankind, but he has never made up his mind himself. A large dubitancy colors all his reflections. . . . That the sincerity which Mr. Dreiser practices differs in some respects from that of any other American novelist, no matter how truthful, must be referred to one special quality of his own temperament. Historically he has his fellows: he belongs with the movement toward naturalism which came to America when Hamlin Garland and Stephen Crane and Frank Norris, partly as a protest against the bland realism which Howells expounded, were dissenting in their various dialects from the reticences and the romances then current. Personally Mr. Dreiser displays, almost alone among American novelists, the characteristics of what for lack of a better native term we have to call the peasant type—the type to which Gorki belongs and which Tolstoy wanted to belong to. Enlarged by genius though Mr. Dreiser is; little as he is bound by the rigor of village habits and prejudices—still he carries wherever he goes the true peasant simplicity of outlook, speaks with a peasant's bald frankness, and suffers a peasant confusion in the face of complexity."

"The author of 'Penrod,' 'Penrod and Sam,' and of 'Seventeen,'" writes Dr. Van Doren, "passes for an expert in youth; rarely has so persistent a reputation been so insecurely founded. What all these books primarily recall is the winks that adults exchange over the heads of children who are minding their own business, as the adults are not; the winks, moreover, of adults who have forgotten the inner concerns of adolescence and now observe only its surface awkwardnesses." "In contemporary American fiction," he says elsewhere, "Mr. Tarkington is the perennial sophomore."

Rarely has any critic more aptly summed up the special contribution to our literature of Mrs. Wharton than Dr. Van Doren: "From the first Mrs. Wharton's power has lain in the ability to reproduce in fiction the circumstances of a compact community in a way that illustrates the various oppressions which such communities put upon individual vagaries, whether viewed as sin, or ignorance, or folly, or merely as social impossibility." Equally incisive is this comment on James Branch Cabell: "If there is anything as remarkable about Mr. Cabell as the fact that he has represented the chivalrous and the gallant attitudes toward love with nearly equal sympathy, it is the fact that in an era of militant naturalism and of renascent moralism he has blithely adhered to an affection for unconcerned worldliness

[1] Contemporary American Novelists, 1900-1920. By Carl Van Doren. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

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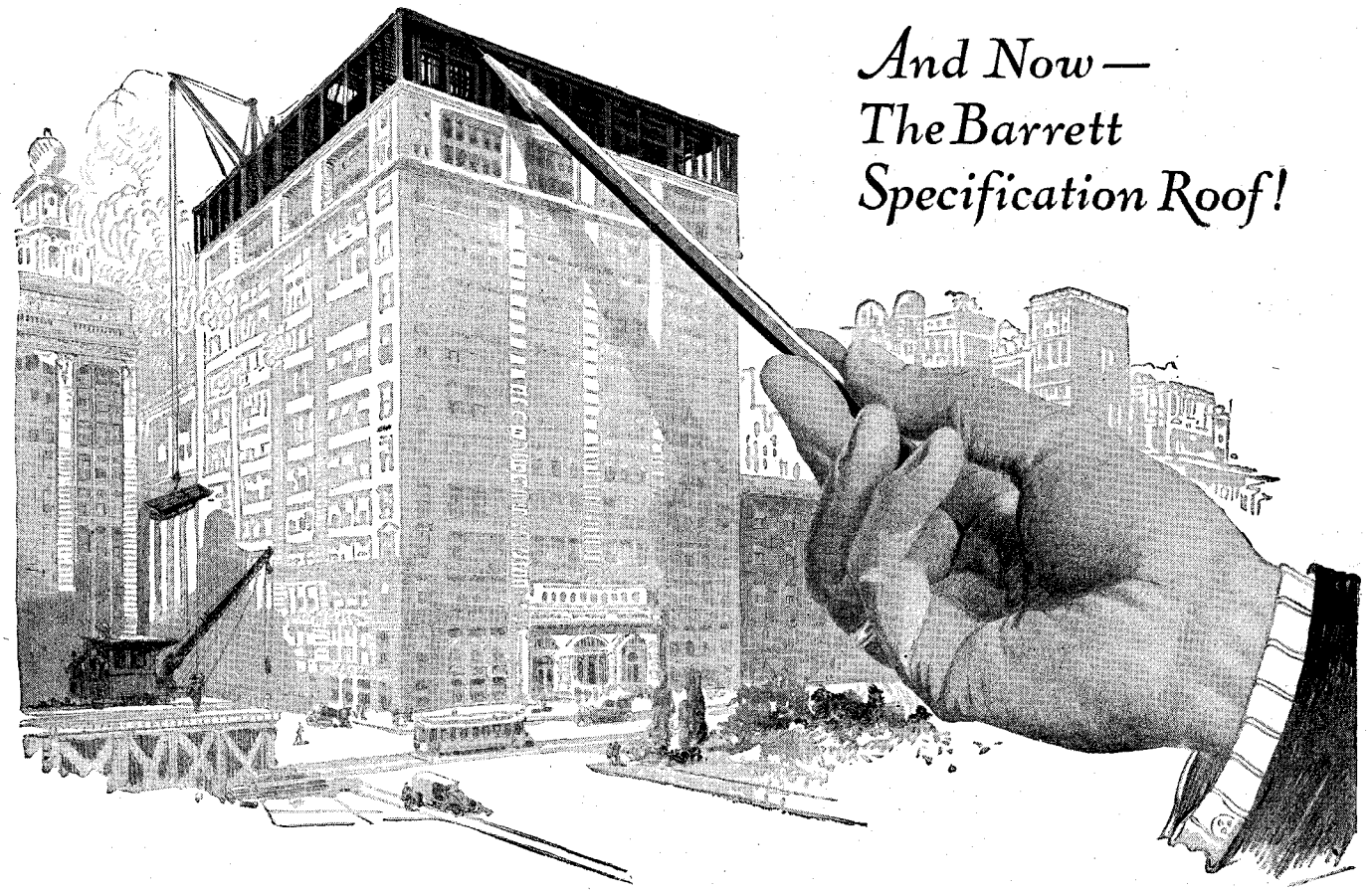


And Now— The Barrett Specification Roof!

FROM corner-stone to cornice, the modern structures that house the nation's business are built to endure. The foundations rest on bed rock. Steel frame-work and steel girders support the weight of walls and floors. And when they are ready to be roofed the great majority of them are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

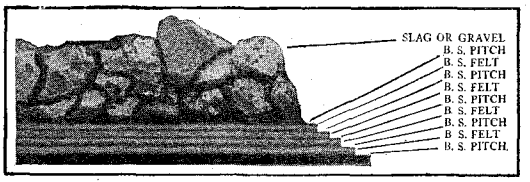
That these roofs should be the almost unanimous choice of owners and architects of such buildings, is not surprising when you consider—

That we can name many roofs of this type in good condition after forty or more years of service. Their durability is *proved*, not estimated.

That they are *bonded* against maintenance expense. Barrett Inspection Service *during construction* insures strict compliance with the roofing specifications, and a Surety Company Bond absolutely protects the owner from all roof repair during the bonded period.

That moderate first cost and guaranteed freedom from maintenance make them the most economical roofs it is possible to build.

That they provide a degree of fire protection not exceeded by any other roof. They always take the base rate of fire insurance.



Cross-section, actual size, of Barrett Specification Roof

The Barrett Specification Type "AA" 20-Year Bonded Roof represents the most permanent roof covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for twenty years only, we can name many roofs of this type that have been in service over forty years and are still in good condition.

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The Surety Company Bond, absolutely protecting the owner from maintenance expense, is issued free of charge on Barrett Specification Roofs of 50 squares or larger, in towns of 25,000 or more, *and in smaller places where our inspection service is available.*

Copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request

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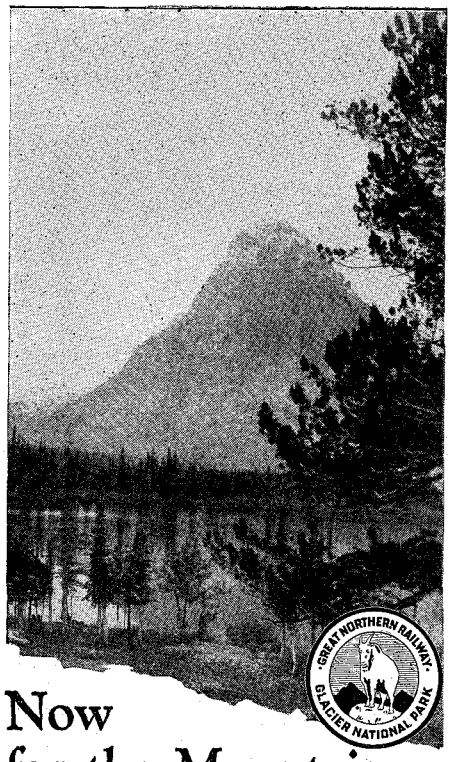

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THE BOOK TABLE
(*Continued*)

and has airily played Congreve in the midst of the clamorous, serious, disquisitive bassoons of the national orchestra." And as a last illustration of the quality of Dr. Van Doren's critical comment, this concerning Joseph Hergesheimer: "One comes tolerably close to the secret of Mr. Hergesheimer's career by perceiving that, with an admirable style of which he is both conscious and—very properly—proud, he has looked luxuriously through the world for subjects which his style will fit."

In his final chapter Dr. Van Doren considers the novelists of the "New Style," such "emergent types" as Ellen Glasgow, William Allen White, Ernest Poole, and others; the movement of revolt from the village begun by E. W. Howe, continued with Edgar Lee Masters, whom Dr. Van Doren rightly considers as a novelist, and at its apex in the work of Sinclair Lewis, Zona Gale, and others. A brief postscript on the most significant work of 1921 brings this admirably lucid volume to a close.

Dr. Van Doren's book will prove of decided interest to readers of current fiction who seek an interpretation of the main currents of significant activity in this field of our literature. It provides the critical and intellectual background in terms of which the accomplishment of our chief contemporary novelists may be reckoned. If there are any defects in Dr. Van Doren's book, the most conspicuous perhaps is the fact that he takes no account of the almost pitiable dearth of an interest in ideas among our contemporary novelists. If the naturalistic account of experience is to make any pretensions to completeness, it certainly cannot forever treat as either negligible or non-existent intellectual experience. Equally it may be urged that the novels of naturalism, largely because they are a product of a revolt from the sentimental tradition, have suppressed all feeling so completely that their content of emotional experience seems limited and impoverished. That the drift toward naturalism has produced a more honest and more competent reflection of American life in American novels is indubitable. But even here the solution of problems of intelligence by means of moral indignation is a characteristic confusion which only a more profoundly integrated self-consciousness is likely to dissipate.

THE NEW BOOKS

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

UNNOTICED LONDON. By E. Montizambert. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

"Is there anything old left in London?" an old lady asked the author of this book when told that he was writing a book about old London. He conclusively shows that there are abundant remains of old London left undisturbed by modern improvements, and his chapters will impart to his readers some of his own enthusiasm for and love of the great city.

WILD FOLK. By Samuel Scoville, Jr. Illustrated. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. $2.

The wild life of the forest makes a varied appeal. To the hunter with the shotgun it gives scope for the exercise of skill; to the hunter with a camera or a pencil it furnishes an ever-varied art gallery, fascinating by its inimitable beauty; to the naturalist it is a living book, a more inspiring object of study than a printed book; to Mr. Scoville it appeals to friendship. It is astonishing how quickly wild animals, especially birds, discern the friend in the man or the child and how readily they respond to human friendship. The friend has, or may have, the joy of the artist and the naturalist and add thereto the joy of the friend. And he to whom circumstances forbid first-hand excursions will get an excellent substitute in Mr. Scoville's graphic and sympathetic writing in "Wild Folk," and its predecessor, "Every Day Adventures."

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

CONQUEST OF FEAR (THE). By Basil King. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. $1.75.

The theme of this book is much larger than its title. Its opening sentence indicates the reason: "When I say that during most of my conscious life I have been a prey to fears, I take it for granted that I am expressing the case of a majority of people." That is, we think, a mistake. The majority of Americans are too audacious. They like to try experiments, to take risks, to confront danger. Perils attract them. In our Army when volunteers are asked for a perilous enterprise more offer than can be accepted. In a crowded thoroughfare most Americans prefer to dodge the automobiles rather than wait two minutes for a clear pathway made for pedestrians by the traffic policeman. But Americans value courage and want power. Their ambition is often greater than their capacity. This book presents religion as affording power and endowing with courage. It presents faith as it is presented in the Eleventh Chapter of Hebrews, as a call to endeavor and an inspiration to heroism. It offers much more than a prescription for the constitutionally timid. It offers a divine companionship which to all who accept it inspires the courage to undertake and the power to achieve the impossible. Its motto might well be General Armstrong's saying, "Doing what can't be done is the glory of living."

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINCIPLES OF INTERIOR DECORATION (THE). By Bernard C. Jakway. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Without being especially original, this book presents in simple, orderly, lucid fashion the accepted canons of decorative art in their application to household belongings. It will prove extremely helpful to a host of seekers after light on the problems of home decoration. It is intended for such students rather than for the artist or the professional designer.

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CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, the eminent historian and *savant*, was born in 1872. He has traveled throughout Europe, lecturing on militarism and Roman history. He is the author of "Symbols" and "The Greatness and Decline of Rome" and collaborated with Professor Lombroso in "The Female Offender."

ELINOR WYLIE is a distinctive voice among the younger poets. Her first volume, "Nets to Catch the Wind," was published in 1921, and was promptly heralded as one of the important books of verse of the year. This is the second time that Mrs. Wylie's work has appeared in The Outlook. Many of our readers will remember her "Spring Pastoral," which was printed in our issue of August 4, 1920.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ASTON again favors The Outlook with one of his authoritative articles from England. He has had a distinguished military and naval career; he has seen hard service in India, South Africa, and the Sudan; and yet he can find joy and relaxation in his favorite pastime—that of fishing.

NEWTON FUESSLE contributes to this issue the inside story of Washington's war on civil service. His last Outlook article, based on an interview with General Pierce, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, brought to National attention one of the most important athletic controversies of recent years.

HOWARD BEMENT rises to the defense of his own profession in a spirited article entitled "The Amenities of Schoolmastering." Mr. Bement has been a member of the English faculty of the Hill School, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, since 1905, and for the last ten years has been head of the English Department. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has studied at the Leland Stanford University and at the University of California.

HENRY HOYT MOORE, whose photographs of the Storm King Highway appear in this issue, has long been a devotee of the advanced movement in photography. His photographs have within the past year or two been exhibited in the London Salon of Photography, the International Photographic Exhibitions at Copenhagen and at Los Angeles, etc., and have appeared in the Annual of the Pictorial Photographers of America, of which organization he is an officer. He is Art Manager of The Outlook.

BY a regrettable oversight acknowledgment to the Republic Iron and Steel Company was omitted from the caption of the picture of a puddling furnace in last week's issue of The Outlook. We wish to extend our tardy thanks for the privilege of publishing this picture.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

"CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY"

MORE than half of the many letters which reach the Financial Department from people seeking investments ask us to mention securities returning as high a yield as is "consistent with safety." This is only natural, for safety of principal and high yield is the ideal combination, and a high yield can be obtained if the investor's definition of the word "high" is not too exacting. It should be borne in mind, however, that a high yield under present conditions may have been regarded as a low yield some years ago. High and low are comparative terms, and as applied to investments must be regarded in the light of conditions obtaining at the time the investment is made.

When money rates are high yields too are high, and when money rates go down yields keep pace. It is essential that investors remember this fact, and any attempt to obtain a yield on an investment to-day which is equal to that of three years ago is liable to be risky business. The post-war inflation years brought with them investment opportunities such as few people

Complete Service to Corporations

BEGINNING with its organization and at every stage in the existence of a corporation, this Company can be of service in all banking and fiduciary capacities.

Commercial Banking

We pay interest on balances in our New York and foreign offices; extend commercial credit; and render complete foreign banking service.

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Cash, securities, commodities, and documents to be held in escrow can be deposited with us under an agreement or letter of instructions.

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Our Transfer Department can relieve the corporation of many intricate details in connection with the transfer of stocks, the maintenance of records of stockholders, and the disbursement of dividends. Our services as registrar are desirable as a check against over-issue of securities.

Readjustments

In connection with mergers or corporate readjustments, our agency services and business counsel can be of great value to the corporation and its security holders.

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This Company is thoroughly equipped to act as trustee under issues of mortgage bonds, collateral trust bonds, and other types of securities.

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The security holdings of the corporation can be placed in our care. We will collect the interest and principal, and attend to routine details. The securities are always available.

We shall be pleased to confer with executives of corporations and with lawyers, and to explain in detail how our services can be of value.

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had ever seen before, and of a sort that in all probability few will ever see again. Times have changed since then and yields are now comparatively low. The investor will do well, therefore, to forget what used to be and confine his attention to what is. The general rule that the higher the yield the greater the risk still holds good, and simply because the best-grade securities used to return from 6 to 7 per cent is no guaranty that 6 to 7 per cent can be had to-day without a certain risk attached.

Some of the people who write to us specify bonds, some stocks, and some merely "investments." But in practically every case they want as high a yield as is consistent with safety. Certainly it is not worth while sacrificing safety for yield. For example, if a man puts $1,000 into an investment his first concern should be the protection of his thousand dollars. Suppose two investments are offered him, one yielding 5½ per cent and the other 7; naturally he would like to buy the one yielding 7 per cent. Seven per cent a year on $1,000 is $70, and 5½ per cent amounts to $55. The difference is $15 a year, not a sufficiently large sum to justify him in risking his principal. Get the higher yield if it is consistent with safety, but if risks are involved remember that the difference between 5 and 6 per cent and 6 per cent and 7 is, after all, only $10 a year. When people figure it out on that basis and there are any doubts in their minds, they are often more agreeable to the lower yield.

There are other factors than safety which play their part in determining the yield of an investment. Marketability is a characteristic which is regarded as valuable enough to make the yield of a readily salable security less than that of one for which there is little demand. Lower yield of course means a higher selling price. There is no denying that it is worth something to know that there is a good demand for one's securities, and that in case you wish to sell there are plenty of people eager to buy. We believe investors should give marketability their careful attention, and that enough of their investments should be in this class of securities to supply them with enough ready cash to provide for any emergency. Beyond this point it is not essential and many persons believe that an investment worth buying is worth keeping. There is much to be said for this point of view, and if it is possible to forego marketability the yield consistent with safety may often be increased appreciably.

Bond yields generally are lower than the return from investments in stocks. Patently the explanation of this fact is that bonds are, as a class, safer investments. What security has a stockholder for the payment of dividends other than the margin of the company's earnings over requirements? Bond interest is a charge on earnings ahead of any claim that stockholders have; if interest is not paid, the bondholders can sell the property pledged as security for their bonds, but what recourse have stockholders

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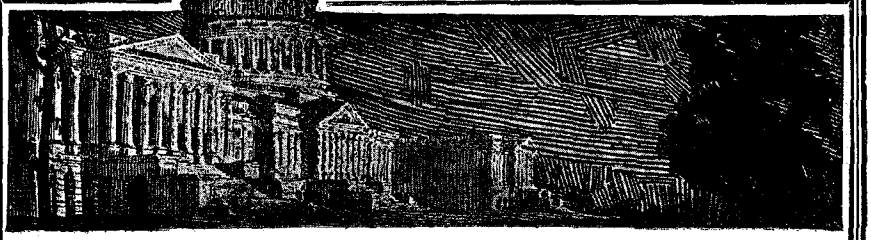

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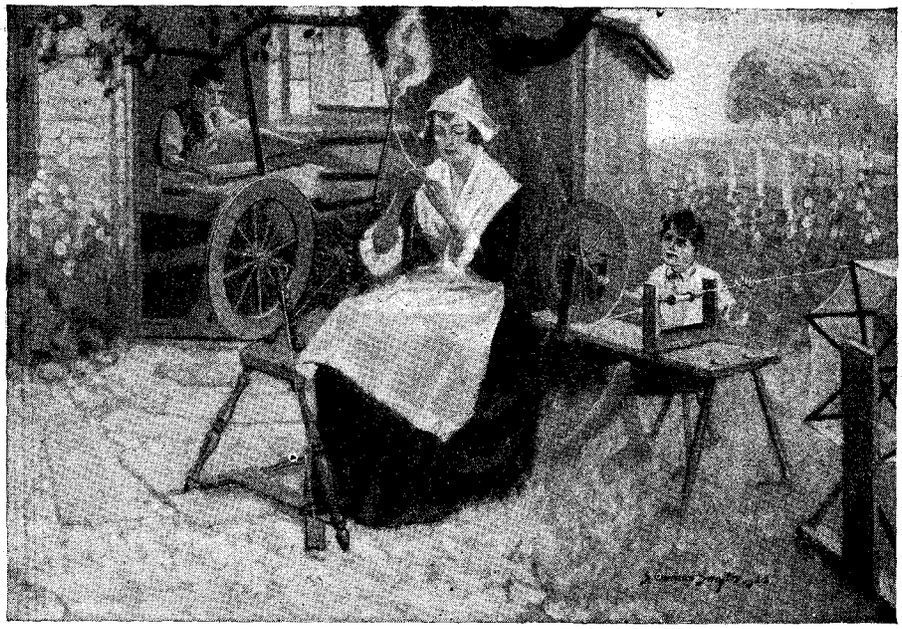

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WITH crude spinning wheel and wooden loom, Colonial weavers of New England produced cloth equal to Europe's best. Influenced perhaps by fine Oriental cloth imported by adventurous sailormen, they improved in skill each year.

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Technicalities of the textile trade are every-day details in this bank. Direct representation in every city and port enables us to handle import and export business rapidly, accurately and thoroughly. It is a service founded on complete understanding of the needs.

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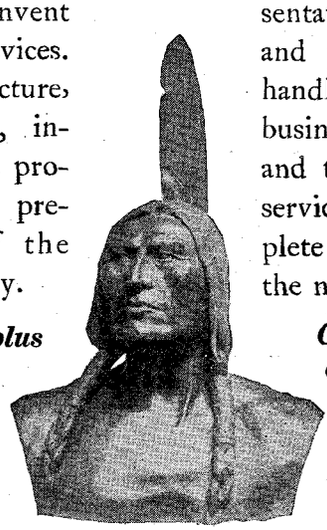

Correspondence is cordially invited

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK *of* BOSTON

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

when no dividend disbursements are forthcoming?

Many inexperienced persons seem to have the idea in their heads that stock on which dividends are cumulative is in some way secured like a mortgage bond. Only recently we had a letter from a man who owned a number of shares of cumulative preferred stock of one of our newly reorganized railways. He had received no dividends for several years and several hundred dollars due on his stock had accumulated. He needed the money, and he wanted to know if there was any way in which he could force payment. We looked into the records. Let alone earning anything for dividends, the road in question had not earned the interest on its bonds for some time and had been obliged to borrow from the Government in order to meet its fixed charges. Naturally there are no dividends unless there are sufficient earnings. Cumulative dividends apply to preferred stocks, and all they mean is that payments must be made on the preferred issues before anything can be distributed to the common stockholders. A 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock may not be worth much more than the common which follows it if there are no earnings.

A stockholder is a partner and a bondholder is a creditor. It is profitable to be a partner in a prosperous concern, but expensive if operations result in losses rather than profits. A bondholder, on the other hand, loans his money to the company, and certain property is usually pledged for the repayment of the loan, and the company further obligates itself to pay him a fixed rate of interest for the use of his money. Profits are of relatively slight importance so far as a bondholder is concerned, and correspondingly he is not so vitally concerned in a lack of profits. The return on his investment is fixed; he expects no more, and in case any less is offered him can take matters into his own hands and force payment. The price of sound bonds—and price of course determines yield—fluctuates with conditions in the money market rather than with earnings, although obviously the margin of earnings over dividend requirements is an important consideration. Stock quotations, however, are largely governed by earnings, and earnings are bound to fluctuate.

One of our friends told us recently that in settling up his father's estate he found that all the stocks had greatly appreciated in value over their purchase price, while most of the bonds are worth less now than when they were bought. Our friend had immediately made up his mind to buy no more bonds, but to confine his investments in the future to stocks. He had not considered the case dispassionately, however. At the time his father bought most of the bonds money rates were exceedingly low, bond prices were high—higher than they are to-day—and yields of course away down. Conditions have changed since then and

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they were twenty years ago. This does not necessarily mean that the bonds in question are less safe than they were, however, and our friend had overlooked the fact that his father had been receiving his interest on them regularly. Stocks purchased twenty years ago in sound, well-managed companies should naturally be worth more now than then, because if the companies have lasted that long their businesses would in the ordinary course of events have expanded and developed and earnings increased. At the time of purchase, however, it is a fairly safe assumption that they were more of a risk than the bonds and required closer attention. Likely enough, there were years when no dividends were paid. Evidently the father was a shrewd investor, but he must have kept in close touch with his stock holdings, and of course there is no record of the stocks he may have sold at a loss.

The conclusion is that as a general proposition bonds are safer investments than stocks. There are good bonds and bad bonds, just as there are good and bad stocks, but, granting that bonds are better, the yield of a bond "consistent with safety" should be judged by the yield on bonds generally, and the yield on stocks by the standard of stock yields. Some people are in a position to accept the risks involved in the ownership of stocks, while others cannot afford any chances at all. Safety, in other words, is a relative term, depending upon the circumstances of the investor. The proper method of procedure, therefore, is for the investor to decide, first of all, whether he wants to buy bonds or stocks. With this point settled, it is much easier to tell what kind of yield he can get "consistent with safety."

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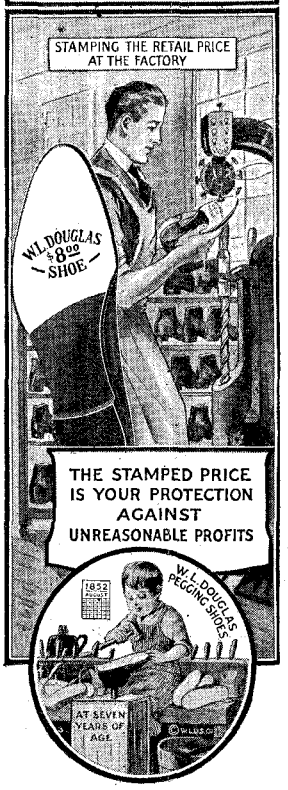
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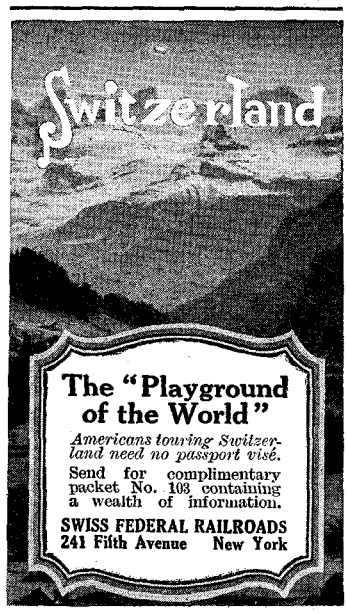

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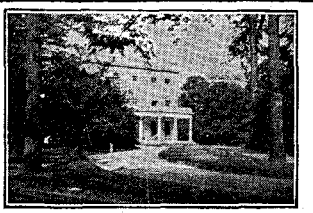

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MEN and women teachers in school for young children. Middle South. Interviews in New York. Address 1,668, Outlook.

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WANTED—Woman for work in Girls' Friendly Society, Diocese of Massachusetts. Woman trained for work with girls and young women—some practical experience desirable. Must be communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 25 to 35 years of age. Write Mrs. K. R. Forbes, Sec. of Com., 9 Akron St., Roxbury, Mass., stating training and references.

GOVERNMENT needs railway mail clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institution, B-4, Columbus, O.

AGENTS can make big profits introducing to business and club men the only practical mechanical pencil ever made; outlasts all others; sells on sight; pleasant association. Write Dura Pencil Co., 115 Broad St., New York City.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

INTELLIGENT young woman to assist in care of house and work with girls. Y. W. C. A. Residence. Allentown, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

PHYSICIAN (lady), teacher physical culture, desires position girls' camp. Exceptional personality. Credentials. Hopkins' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Business Situations

SECRETARY-stenographer, six years' experience, desires European position. Speaks French, educated abroad, traveled extensively. References. 1,685, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

GRADUATE nurse, English, German, sunny disposition, useful companion, excellent traveler, desires position. Couple or gentleman. Quality references. 1,523, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 6 years high school teacher, Catholic, desires position for summer as companion, tutor, secretary. Likes to travel. Excellent references. 1,582, Outlook.

PRINCETON University student desires position for summer as companion for boy, or to tutor in science, French, German, Italian, elementary Latin or mathematics. Excellent references if desired. 1,631, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion, abroad, highly recommended young teacher. Address Parsons School, Essex Fells, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG man, university graduate, wishes position to travel in Europe this summer or year. Now instructor in boys' boarding school. 1,653, Outlook.

YOUNG lady of refinement, college graduate, teacher, experienced traveler, desires position as companion or tutor. References. 1,658, Outlook.

YOUNG Harvard graduate (Protestant) desires position as companion during summer. Other positions considered. Box 144, Merion, Pa.

GRADUATE of Eastern college, with two years' experience as high school teacher, desires position as companion and tutor to one or more children, or camp work. References exchanged. Reply 1,695, Outlook.

SMITH College senior would like position as traveling companion and tutor for the summer months. 1,696, Outlook.

COMPANION, secretary, tutor, for July and August, by young lady of unusual ability and personality. College graduate, English teacher. Would travel. Jane Roberts, 304 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

FRENCH WOMAN, high school teacher, would act as companion or tutor during summer in exchange for pleasant home. Lecomte, 262 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG man of native refinement and culture desires position as companion to invalid boy or man. Any other position considered. Excellent references. 1,678, Outlook.

SECRETARY, companion. Well bred. Fine art graduate. Will travel either long or short period. References. 1,673, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN unusual ability seeks position chaperon or companion. Experienced traveler; understands household management. Several years in last position. Exceptional references. 1,672, Outlook.

REFINED French lady, young, highest references, Spanish, English, piano, wants position. Go anywhere. 1,681, Outlook.

MOTHER'S helper, good seamstress. Suburban New York preferred. 1,682, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of education and refinement desires summer position. Companion-chaperon-tutor. Travel or mountains. 1,686, Outlook.

LADY of refinement, tact, social position, wishes to place herself as nursery governess or companion. Willing to make herself useful in all ways. 1,691, Outlook.

YOUNG lady wants work for summer. Chauffeuse, camp councilor. References given and required. Write 1,693, Outlook.

WANTED—A position for July and August in summer camp as housemother or assistant housekeeper by capable young Scotch woman of experience and pleasing personality. Would also act as companion to elderly lady—any position of trust. The best of references furnished upon request. 1,697, Outlook.

REFINED young lady desires position as companion for July to Protestant lady spending month at mountains or seashore. No salary required if all expenses are paid. 1,701, Outlook.

WIDOW, middle-aged, wants work. Professional nurse, seventeen years' experience; good housekeeper, sewer, reader, cheerful, adaptable. Well educated, traveled. J. Stone, One Hundred Seventeen Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Apartment Three Hundred Two.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helper

REFINED, educated woman desires gagement as housekeeper. Would mana gentleman's home and children. Capable taking full charge. References. 1,702, Outloo

Teachers and Governesses

INSPIRING college tutor, preferably tr eling abroad, desires position immediate 1,667, Outlook.

WESLEYAN senior desires position tutor-companion for summer. Willing travel. Excellent references. 1,677, Outloo

TUTOR or companion—Southern gentl woman, college training, successful expe ence. Exceptional references. 1,674, Outloo

YOUNG French teacher desires position tutor or companion. Excellent referenc 1,680, Outlook.

TUTOR, experienced, desires position p vate family summer months; will trav 1,684, Outlook.

TEACHER desires summer employme as tutor or companion. Excellent referenc 1,690, Outlook.

YOUNG English teacher desires positi for July or August or earlier. 1,694, Outloo

SPANISH-American, 30, as interpreter, tor-companion. Good habits; will teach Spa ish. Go anywhere. First class referenc 15 Eppirt St., East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS-companion by Christian S entist who loves and understands childr and has been successful in working with the Salary $80. Miss Greaves, Hotel Coolid Brookline, Mass.

HARVARD student desires position tutor-companion. Harding T. Mason, East 37th St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in t care of obstetrical patients a very thorou nurses' aid course of six months is offered the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., Ne York. Monthly allowance and full maint nance is furnished. For further informati address Directress of Nurses.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, w shop for you, services free. No sample References. 309 West 99th St.

FOR sale. "Nouveau Larousse Illustré," vols., $40; "The Historians' History of t World," 25 vols., $20; 40 ft. of hand-carv open bookcases, Italian walnut, $800; Dunc Phyfe table, antique hall chairs, mirror, et at great sacrifice. Mrs. R. A. Lawrence, West 68th St., New York City.

STUDY HUMAN NATURE. Know pe ple. Make more money. Send 5 cents (stamp for "Personal Power," a little book th points the way. PROGRESS LEAGU W-31 Union Square, New York.

HOME work by expert typist—goo penman. Mary Flaherty, 1692 Gates Ave Brooklyn.

WANTED: Home for very slightly su normal young woman where there are other sub-normal inmates. New York State New England States preferred. Address wi qualifications and price. 1,687, Outlook.

EXCELLENT home for elderly lady semi-invalid. Rates reasonable. Mrs. Fischer, Route 3, Box 190, Vineland, N. J.

PHYSICIAN and experienced travel wishes to take patient abroad. Excelle references. 1,704, Outlook.

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BY THE WAY

"One of the last pleas made to me when I left Russia," says George Barr Baker in a Bulletin of the American Relief Administration, "was for at least one food remittance a month and some small sums of money for two daughters of Tolstoy, who are permitted to maintain their father's home in the country as a public museum, but who are continually taking in young literary people and putting them to work around the grounds or in the library, without sufficient funds to pay them or adequate food for themselves or their people. I was informed that it would be foolish to give these ladies much at any one time, as they would use it in the relief and support of others."

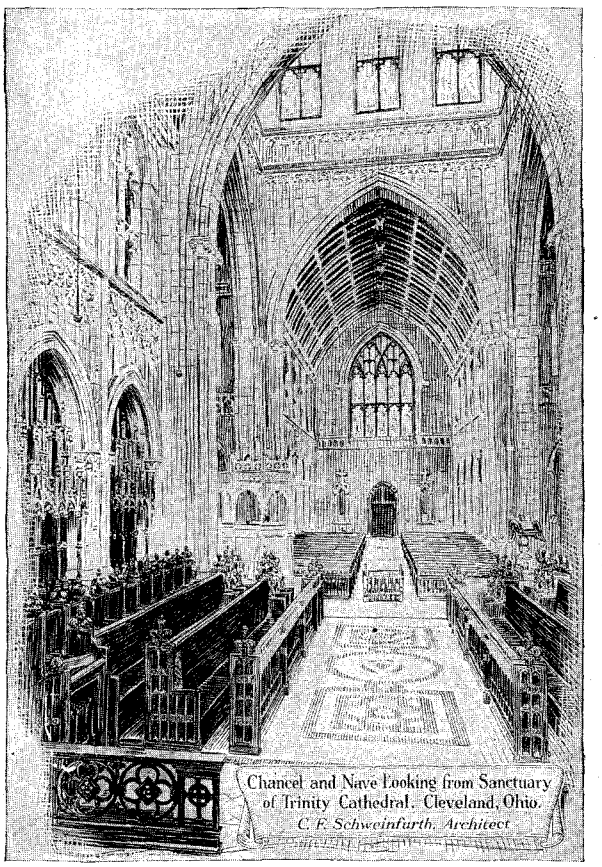
Of every 1,000 automobiles in the world, 843 are owned in the United States and 37 in Canada. This means that eighty-eight per cent of all the automobiles are found in these two countries. Great Britain has four per cent of the total number of auto vehicles, France two per cent, and in all other countries combined are found the remaining six per cent.

The race for records in transatlantic travel seems fairly on again, with the many new and splendid oil-burning steamships that are now in commission. These ships make the port of New York, as "Shipping" says, the supreme port of the world. The Mauretania, refitted as an oil-burner, recently made the voyage from New York to Cherbourg in five days ten hours and nine minutes. This is believed to be "the fastest time made by any transatlantic liner since the beginning of the war in 1914."

An advertisement in a San Francisco paper reads: "Lost—Average diamond Engagement Ring. Reward to finder," etc. What is an "average" engagement ring? Is it the regulation style that the lady receives when she gets engaged for the dozenth time—or that the man gives to his latest fiancée? Or does "average" refer to the size of the stone? Is half a carat the average, or a carat and a half? Perhaps some expert can answer one or all of these questions.

A London newspaper contains an advertisement of an old English home to be sold, which begins in the familiar style—"12 bedrooms, 4 sitting-rooms, paneled dining room, ingle nooks, dower chests," etc., and suddenly breaks off from the catalogue of ancient blessings with this modernism: "But, owing to electric light, No Ghost." One hardly knows whether this exception will add to or detract from the "pulling" power of the announcement.

Apropos of a catalogue of bulbs sent recently to "Th. Roosevelt, Esq., The Outlook, New York City," by a Dutch firm of florists, a subscriber sends us a circular from another Dutch firm which contains this announcement: "We guarantee our bulbs to be free from any decease. Our stock is thoroughly in-



Chancel and Nave Looking from Sanctuary of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. F. Schweinfurth, Architect

Sermons in Wood

IT is a well recognized fact that no material lends itself so effectively to the adornment of the church as beautifully carved wood. Some of the most interesting art treasures of the past are preserved in this expressive medium.

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BY THE WAY—(*Continued*)

spected by the Netherlands Phytapa logical Service before shipment."

A man, lying on his death be called his chauffeur who had been in service for years, and said, as reporte in the "American Legion Weekly:" "A Sykes, I am going on a long and rugge journey, worse than ever you drove me "Well, sir," consoled the chauffeu "there's one comfort. It's all down hill."

"Are you going any farther West?" planned to," said the foreign visitor, a reported by the Birmingham "Ag Herald." "Is there any danger fro Indians?" "Not if you keep out of t way of their motor-cars."

This from the "Virginia Reel," of th University of Virginia, is a fair hit l an insider:

> St. Peter—"You say you were a writer on a college comic magazine?" Applicant—"Yes, St. Peter." St. Peter—"Step into the elevator, please." Applicant—"How soon does it go up?" St. Peter—"It doesn't go up; it goes down."

Why does half the world read an write from left to right, and the other half from right to left? Perhaps this i not a perfectly correct wording of th question, for a quarter of the world (the Chinese) read from top to bottom, an the ancient Mexicans wrote from botto to top. Professor Ege, of the Clevelan School of Art, says, apropos of the question, in the "American Printer:"

> The Japanese and Chinese do everything "backward" to our way of thinking, for they pull instead of push a saw, they unlock their doors by turning in the opposite direction, they read "backward" and also write "backward." In 80 per cent of Western art we enter a painting from the left and explore toward the right. Our center of interest is slightly left of the physical center. In the Orient, 90 per cent of their pictorial art will "read" from the right to the left, with chief attraction to right of center. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn "claims the oppositeness probably implies experiences evolutionally younger than our own." To complete the vagaries, the Mexican picture writing starts at the bottom of the column and reads upward.
>
> The primates closest to man are ambidextrous, and primitive people are frequently so. Left-handedness is common to only 2 or 4 per cent of people East and West, so that cannot account for the difference in the direction of writing. Left-to-right order permits the eye to follow the text easily, and when writing liquids are used it is certainly the only logical way. Common sense seems to be the reason for writing left to right, but that same common sense should dictate that our printed books should be executed in boustrophedon order.

Boustrophedon writing, it may be explained, means writing like that of the Ionian Greeks, the first line reading from left to right, the next line from right to left. This saves the time involved in going back from the end of a long line to begin again at the left.

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